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# JOURNAL.

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VOLUME LII. NUMBER 28.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

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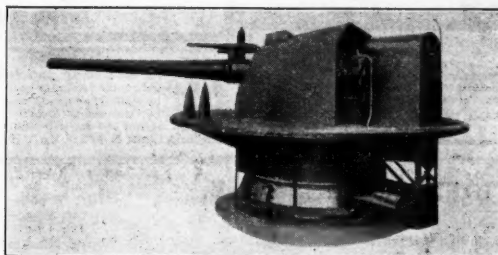
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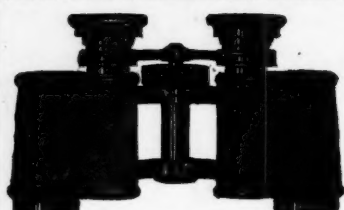
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Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

#### Department and Division Commands.

**Eastern Department.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

**1st Division.**—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

**North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.

**South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.**—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

**1st Brigade.**—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.

**Central Department.**—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

**8d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

**2d Division.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

**4th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Walter K. Wright, 23d Inf., in temporary command.

**5th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

**6th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

**Southern Department.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

**Cavalry Division.**—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

**1st Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

**2d Cavalry Brigade.**—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

**3d Brigade.**—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

**8th Brigade.**—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Parahling.

**Western Department.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

**9d Division.**—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

**Pacific Coast Artillery District.**—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M. Foote, C.A.C.

**7th Brigade.**—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

**Philippine Department.**—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

**Hawaiian Department.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

**1st Hawaiian Brigade.**—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

#### ENGINEERS.

**Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.**

#### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

**Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.**

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#### CAVALRY.

**1st Cav.**—Hqrs., C. E. F. G. H. I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

**2d Cav.**—Ft. Ethan Allen, Va.

**3d Cav.**—Hqrs., and E, F. G. H. and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

**4th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

**5th Cav.**—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;

**Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.**

**6th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

**7th Cav.**—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

**8th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

**9th Cav. (colored).**—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; I, Laing's Ranch, N.M.; L, Alamo Hueco, N.M.; M, Hachita, N.M.

**10th Cav. (colored).**—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troops E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Naco, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

**11th Cav.**—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

**12th Cav.**—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

**13th Cav.**—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.

**14th Cav.**—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

**15th Cav.**—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

**1st Field Art. (Light).**—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

**2d Field Art. (Mountain).**—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

**3d Field Art. (Light).**—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

**4th Field Art. (Mountain).**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

**5th Field Art. (Siege).**—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

**6th Field Art. (Horse).**—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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**4th Ft. Mott, N.J.**

**5th Ft. Williams, Me.**

**6th Ft. Monroe, Va.**

**7th Ft. Banks, Mass.**

**8th Ft. McKinley, Me.**

**9th Ft. Warren, Mass.**

**10th Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-**

**11th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**

**12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.**

**13th Ft. Miley, Cal.**

**14th Ft. Greble, R.I.**

**15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**

**16th Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone. Arrived in Febru-**

**17th Ft. Washington, Md.**

**18th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.**

**19th Ft. Caswell, N.C.**

**20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**

**21st Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.**

**22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla.**

**23d Ft. Wint, Grande Isl- and, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.**

**24th Ft. Preble, Me.**

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**26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.**

**27th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

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**38th Ft. Morgan, Ala.**

**39th Ft. Howard, Md. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone about April 13, 1915.**

**41st Ft. Monroe, Va.**

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**43d Ft. Preble, Me.**

**44th Ft. Flagler, Wash.**

**45th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**46th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.**

**47th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**48th Ft. Worden, Wash.**

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**80th Ft. Flagler, Wash.**

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**98th Ft. Flagler, Wash.**

**99th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

**100th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.**

**101st Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.**

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**114th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910**



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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## WORK OF SUBMARINES.

Those who hold that the submarine is still a long way from revolutionizing naval warfare, and has yet to demonstrate that it is the master of the sea, may find comfort in considering not only how few warships German submarines have destroyed, but how little they have accomplished thus far in the so-called blockade of Great Britain. In seven months of war German submarines have sunk six British warships and one Russian. British submarines have sunk two German and one Turkish warship. This makes a total of ten warships in eight months destroyed by submarines of all nations. Coming to the so-called blockade of the British Isles by German submarines and the threat to sink all British merchant ships without warning beginning Feb. 18 last, very little has been accomplished.

In the twenty-one days to March 10 only some twelve slow-going unimportant British steamers, some of them small coasters, were sunk. One French ship was torpedoed and three Norwegian, two American and one Spanish steamer struck mines. Nearly all the crews of the nine British steamers torpedoed have saved themselves in their boats after the torpedo struck.

No British steamer of any importance has been torpedoed since February 18, mainly owing to their superiority in speed over the underwater craft, which must get within 1,000 yards to stand any chance of success in torpedo attack. The British Admiralty on March 8 announced that out of a total of 1,531 ships arriving at, and 1,342 leaving British ports from Feb. 18 to March 3, only seven were torpedoed by submarines. The Admiralty on March 10 reported the further sinking of three British merchant steamers on March 9 at different points of the coast without warning by German submarines. They were the steamer Tangistan of 2,392 tons, the largest of the three, on which thirty-seven men were lost, and one was saved; the Blackwood and Princess Victoria, which were sunk, but their crews managed to save themselves.

Capt. John Bell, of the Newcastle collier Thordis, on March 2 laid claim to the \$2,500 prize offered by a shipping newspaper to the master of the first unarmed merchantman that sank a German submarine. Captain Bell reported that his ship sighted the periscope of a German submarine off Beachy Head on Feb. 28 and that the German fired a torpedo at him that missed owing to the rough sea. The collier's course was changed, he said, and she rammed the German craft, smashing over her periscope. All hands felt the crash, Captain Bell said, and the submarine disappeared, leaving a trail of oil on the surface. When placed in drydock the Thordis was found to have been damaged on her bow and keel, and one of her propeller blades was missing. The German Admiralty admit the Thordis struck one of their submarines, but deny that it was destroyed.

Ramming submarines by torpedoboat destroyers has resulted successfully in a number of cases, but this is the first instance we believe where a merchant steamer claims to have rammed and sunk a submarine. One British captain, when a submarine attempted to torpedo his ship, instead of taking a zig-zag course, as some have recommended, put his stern to the torpedo and claims the race of the propeller deflected it. The stern or bow certainly presents the smallest target. A zig-zag course,

it is claimed, is apt to prove fatal, as the full broadside of the ship may thus be placed in the torpedo's course.

Previous to Feb. 18 German submarines overtaking slow-going merchant steamers did so in most cases by running on the surface and signaling them to lie to and then demanding that they send a boat to the submarine. When this was done the steamer was sometimes boarded by men of the submarine to blow her up with explosives, thereby saving the use of a costly torpedo in sending her to the bottom, after giving the crew time to take to their boats. In one case a steamer was brought to by a shot sent across her bow from a quick firing gun of a submarine, such as they now carry for repelling attacks by small surface vessels.

As surprise attacks, however, are now the order of the day, not even excepting passenger steamers, no warning signals of any kind to merchant steamers are given. In attacking slow-going merchant ships invisibility by the submarine is not necessary, but to destroy a warship or a fast-going merchant steamer the submarine must of necessity make herself invisible to deliver her stealthy blow. It is possible that some of the big, fast liners may yet fall a victim to the hidden submarine as well as some of the troop ships, although it seems rather astonishing that in seven months' time none of them has been sunk by a submarine. As the coast line of Great Britain is about 1,700 miles in the rough, it seems plain that all the submarines in the German navy could not effect any real blockade, especially without any help from their main fleet.

The test of the submarine will come only when it is launched against the recently constructed super-dreadnoughts with all their protecting devices, such as double bottom, inner and outer skin, bulkheads, water-tight compartments, etc. The Scientific American believes that the submarine, if it once gets within effective range, has the mastery over the most modern and largest of warships and that, no matter to what extent subdivision may be carried or how great a part of the displacement is sacrificed to torpedo defense cofferdams or compartments, the increasing size and speed of the submarine, and the possibility of a still further increase in the explosive charge of its torpedoes indicate that it will be impossible to make the warship of the future safe or even reasonably protect it against submarine attack. Still the battleship has several means of protection at present. These are in the defensive and the offensive direction. The speed of the submarine is so slow compared with that of modern warships that the chance of its getting within firing range is very much smaller than is generally supposed. High speed and quick maneuvering of the ship attacked combined with a sharp look-out from the masthead are a most effective protection. In submarine-infested waters large warships should always be accompanied by destroyers, which have proved in the North Sea their ability to end the usefulness of underwater craft. There have been several cases of successful ramming of submarines by destroyers and a number of well authenticated cases of submarines being sunk by gunfire on coming to the surface for observation much as a whale becomes vulnerable when it comes to the surface to "blow." In calm weather the periscope makes a streak of white water that leads to its detection and even when the periscope is entirely out of sight, there is a certain disturbance of water indicating the moving of a submerged body. The detecting powers of the aeroplane or the dirigible in catching sight of the submarine are conceded, as a submarine that contemplates an attack must keep pretty close to the surface so that it may take swiftly and frequently periscope peeps at the enemy. Hence in any but a thick or stormy weather a squadron of aeroplanes thrown out in reconnaissance ahead of a fleet should prove a good defense against underwater craft whose power for harm may be said to vanish the instant they are seen.

"We stood still in Mexico," says Shipping Illustrated, "while pillage, murder and incendiarism were destroying valuable American lives and millions of dollars worth of American property. It does not follow, however, that the American nation will forever countenance supineness and pusillanimity in high places, and if the Germans ever deliberately send to the bottom American citizens traveling in ships crossing the so-called 'war zone,' a cry will arise throughout the length and breadth of this great country to demand reparation for this act of malfeasance, supplemented by a tangible guarantee that as long as the war lasts it shall be conducted by all belligerents according to civilized usage as understood before the outbreak of the present conflict." Our aqueous contemporary should not be too certain about the effect of any cry arising "throughout the length and breadth of the land." A pretty good cry of that kind was heard in the Mexican question and nothing has come of it. When a nation embarks upon a career of supineness and pusillanimity, it is not so easy to divert it into healthier channels. Perhaps if the cry regarding Mexico had had more willing listeners in high places, there might not now be such anxiety as to the possibility of the United States defaulting in its duty if some great war emergency should arise, and also there might not be the necessity of breathing forth dire warnings regarding what will be done if American toes are trodden on. The nations now at war must know of the warnings issued by this Government about what would happen to Mexico if such and such things were not done or if other things

were done, and they must know also that Mexico has gone along about her business of harassing Americans and other foreigners and outraging American women without any interference worth while from the United States. Inevitably such nations are entitled to doubt whether the warnings of this country will amount to anything more in the case of the powerful countries of Europe than in the matters pertaining to weak Mexico.

The Philippine bill was put to sleep for a year in the closing days of the Sixty-third Congress. If it had not been for the insistence, by those having very little knowledge of the conditions on the islands, upon a preamble committing Congress to a declaration in favor of independence, a bill containing some beneficial legislation would have been passed. Many members of the House voted for the bill because they believed that the Senate would kill it. Even with the large Democratic majority in the House no measure declaring for an immediate independence of the islands could have been passed. The preamble of the bill as it passed the House was of an indefinite character, and it was further modified in the Senate to postpone the time for independence. But even this modified bill failed of passage, as the Senate is not willing to commit the Government to any definite promises as to the disposition to be made of the islands. Even if one Congress should declare in unequivocal terms that the islands should be cast adrift in the future, this would not be binding on a succeeding Congress. A law providing for the independence of the islands at a fixed date passed by one Congress could be repealed before it took effect. The bill will come up again, but the Democratic majority in the next Congress is so very narrow that it is doubtful whether any bill committing the Government to the independence of the islands can be passed. If the preamble should be dropped the bill could be passed in a form that might be of great benefit to the islands, whose progress is being retarded by those who keep the question of independence uppermost.

The provision in the Naval bill with reference to the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy is not what was asked for nor what it should be, but so far as it goes it will remove a great disadvantage under which officers of our Navy have worked in joint operations with the forces of foreign navies, as in the operations off Mexico during the past year and in the operations in China during the Boxer rebellion. The following is a list of officers who have previously held the ranks of admiral and vice admiral: David G. Farragut, appointed vice admiral Dec. 21, 1864, and admiral July 25, 1866; he died while on the active list Aug. 14, 1870; David D. Porter, appointed vice admiral July 25, 1866, and admiral Aug. 15, 1870, to succeed Admiral Farragut, died Feb. 13, 1891; Stephen C. Rowan, appointed vice admiral Aug. 15, 1870, to succeed Admiral Porter, died March 31, 1890, while on the active list. The Act of Jan. 24, 1873, provided "that vacancies occurring on the grades of admiral and vice admiral of the Navy of the United States shall not be filled by promotion or in any other manner whatever and that when the offices of said grades shall become vacant the grade itself shall cease to exist." Admiral George Dewey was appointed Admiral of the Navy, a distinct grade, on March 2, 1899, under the act of the same date, which provides that he "shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application, and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist."

Many comparisons are made between Napoleon's downfall at Leipsic in 1813 before his banishment to Elba and Germany's situation to-day, as if the situation in which that master of war found himself may be repeated with the German troops, and an analogy has been drawn between his victory at Dresden followed by the defeat at Leipsic and von Hindenburg's successes as foreshadowing the collapse of the German armies. But the study of Napoleonic history shows that the colossal factor in bringing about Napoleon's fall was his mistake in undertaking the march with the grand army to Moscow in 1812, when "the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves." There is no prospect now of the Germans being lured into the snow menaced interior of Russia far away from their railways. After Napoleon sunk his grand army in the snows of Russia and lost the prestige which meant so much to a commander of his personality, his fortunes began to turn and a decline set in, which before the beginning of the Moscow campaign no one in Europe would probably have dared to predict. For three years, up to the time that Napoleon began the war against Russia on June 22, 1812, he was still the unbeaten master of a hundred battles. Even with Great Britain commanding the seas he had made and unmade the map of Europe by the mere force of his military genius on land. Therefore to account for his downfall without reckoning the Russian campaign of 1812 is to miss not only the most costly military blunder of his entire career, but a blunder so stupendous in its results that it is likely that for all time it will serve as warning against over-rashness in invading an enemy's country.

The War Department has issued Changes No. 3, Feb. 6, 1915, Field Artillery Drill Regulations, 1911 (Horse and Light Provisional). These changes are dated Feb. 6, 1915, and consist of thirty-four pages.



To stimulate ambition among pupils of the New York State Nautical School, the board of governors in their first annual report, dated Oct. 1, 1914, suggest the appointment annually of one of the honor graduates of the school to the United States Naval Academy. The board also deems it advisable that, as far as possible, the officers serving the state should be either officers of the Navy or graduates of a nautical school, and that they should have commissions similar to those given to the National Guard and the Naval Militia "with all the rights, dignity and responsibility incident to the position of men training youth for a high career." The definition of the status of the crew of a schoolship is necessary since service on board of a ship belonging to the Navy, but lent to the state, presents an anomalous situation at times detrimental to discipline, which the board believes may be remedied only by a national law. Attention is also called to what is considered an injustice in the inspection rules of the United States regarding marine affairs, in that many of the cadets graduating from the school at the age of nineteen or twenty and qualified to act as third officers or third assistant engineers are debarred from taking those positions because of the U. S. Regulations, which make the minimum age limit twenty-one years. No appropriation has yet been made of \$25,000 annually provided for in House bill 24145 passed by Congress in January, 1911. As the training ship Newport can berth only 100 scholars while the applicants number 150, the board has applied to the Navy Department for other ships and the Department has suggested the old Hartford, Farragut's flagship, or the Buffalo. On Nov. 1, 1913, the state of New York assumed control of the nautical school, on transfer from the Board of Education of the city of New York. The report comments favorably on the attitude toward the school of the Secretary of the Navy who "fully appreciates that if proper support be given by the Federal Government, the graduates of the state schools serving on board commercial vessels may be made available in time of war as a naval reserve." The total number on the roster of the school in 1913-14 was 145. The withdrawals were forty, of whom eleven were dropped and five dismissed. The board of governors make an earnest appeal to those interested in developing the sea power of the country to use their best endeavor to procure an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 for the purchase of a larger vessel to replace the outgrown Newport.

Abolition of discharge by purchase in the United States Army is advocated by the writer of a series of essays in the Scientific American on "The United States an Undeveloped Treasure Land." He favors release from active service by transfer to the reserve, such transfer to be not a haphazard affair, but granted only when in the opinion of proper officers the applicants show proficiency, or prove they are well trained soldiers. The men thus transferred would remain in the reserve during the rest of their enlistment period. If a man, for example, enlisted for six years, three with the colors and three with the reserves, and qualifies for transfer at the end of a year he would then serve for five years in the reserve. Such an enlistment, he believes, would attract a far more intelligent class of men than come in at present, for men would then enlist who had no intention of making the military life a profession, but who do want to be efficient soldiers in time of war. The writer believes that the talk about the inability of keeping track of the reservist indicates that people think the American reservist is a sort of shirk, skulking and hiding when wanted for military service. He maintains that this country would have no more trouble with reservists than have other countries whose reservists have gone back to the colors by tens of thousands, and done so voluntarily when quite outside the reach of the country's authority. There is always this to be said about such a hopeful, optimistic view of the American reservist, and that is that in European countries the men are trained from infancy to appreciate their responsibility as defenders of the state and their duty to be soldiers when the nation is in danger is brought home to them throughout their youthful instruction. The writer in our scientific neighbor gets this point of view, for he says that a system of general military instruction in our schools, as in Switzerland and Australia, will result in an increased sense of responsibility on the part of the individual toward the state and the gradual doing away with the idea that while we all pay the routine taxes of everyday life we are not under any obligation to pay the tax on which all others depend—the tax represented by service in war. All history indicates clearly that when the citizens of a nation fail to recognize and pay this tax, the life of that nation is run.

That the American people have awakened to the vital need of an adequate and efficient Navy is demonstrated, in the opinion of the Navy League, by the action of Congress in connection with the Naval Appropriation bill. Throughout the country there is, it says, "a growing realization of the importance of the Navy as an arm of American diplomacy for the preservation of our neutrality and our maintenance in a state of peace with honor. The natural result has followed. Congress has assured the fleet a better organization for war purposes, a reserve upon which to draw in case of need, an increase, not enough, to be sure, but at least appreciable, and a higher rank for the commanders-in-chief of our several units which would be important in case of combined operations or at points where it should become necessary to assert the dignity of the American people."

A reader in inclosing some remarks by N. C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania state superintendent of public schools, says that the quotation "shows the caliber of man responsible for the education of the youths of the Keystone state." Mr. Schaeffer finds the moral deterioration of youths through military training very great. His name would indicate that he is of German descent. Therefore one may consistently bespeak for him a large measure of pity for the sorrow he must feel over the awful moral state of the young men of the Fatherland. "Investigations have shown," said Superintendent Schaeffer, according to the Pittsburgh Sun's account of his address before the National Education Association at Cincinnati on Feb. 24, "that military drill is injurious during the adolescent period and that the gracefulness of the cadets is not the outcome of drilling or marching, but rather of the hours spent under the direction of the dancing master. The moral drainage which results from militarism is still greater. It does not develop the sense of duty, such as the Sunday school in-

culcates, but justifies spying, lying, forging letters, telegrams and signals to mislead the enemy. Having been taught that it is right to suspend the Decalogue for his country's sake, the pupil afterward repeats the Ten Commandments for his own sake, whenever any advantage can thereby be gained in the political or financial world." What terrible rogues in private must have been Gen. George Washington, the Duke of Wellington, Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts and the late Rear Admiral Mahan, and those Christian soldiers, Havelock and Howard, trained as they were in this degenerating school of war. How Mr. Schaeffer's heart must bleed when he sees such men as Washington and Grant held up to the school children as models of manhood.

It will be observed that in the Naval Appropriation Act, as passed, the clause defining the duties and position of the newly created Chief of Naval Operations differs materially from the original draft presented. "While favoring the principle I was opposed to the provisions of the original draft," said Secretary Daniels, "because it appeared to me to have the effect of abolishing the General Board, or at least of seriously curtailing its usefulness. In the measure as finally passed it is believed the law will enable a more thorough co-operation between the Department and the General Board to be effected, while retaining the leadership of Admiral Dewey in the larger naval problems. I recognize the value of his distinguished service and depend too much upon his practical judgment to be willing to minimize the work which he is doing so well."

Admiral Hobart Pasha, in his "Sketch from My Life," refers as follows to some experiences of his own during the Civil War: "I trust that our American friends will not be too severe in their censures on those engaged in blockade-running; for, I say it with the greatest respect for an admiration of enterprise, had they been lookers-on instead of principals in the drama that was enacted, they would have been the very men to take the lead. It must be borne in mind that the excitement of fighting did not exist. One was always either running away or being deliberately pitched into by the broadsides of the American cruisers, the slightest resistance to which would have constituted piracy; whereas capture without resistance merely entailed confiscation of cargo and vessel."

Adjutant Gen. Charles S. Cole, of Massachusetts, has made the radical recommendation in his annual report that Militia service be made compulsory, and that the Federal Government instead of the States, should raise, arm and equip the troops. Many will agree that it would be a wise move to make service in state forces compulsory. The recommendation, however, that the Federal Government instead of states raise and equip the National Guard, we believe is one that will meet with great opposition in states. It would take the state troops completely out of the control of governors. We refer to the recommendation under our National Guard head.

Eight of the sixteen members of the Reserve Army of the United States have accepted the invitation of Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, to dine with him in Washington in the week of April 5. They are William J. Williams, San Francisco; Hugo L. Anderson, West Philadelphia; Thomas Kelly and William Boriskin, New York City; Issea Sohn, and Antonio Schettino, Brooklyn, N.Y. Following the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Gardner is booked to speak on "Unpreparedness" practically every day or evening, and in some cases twice a day, up to April 6, when he will deliver an address in Cleveland.

Mr. F. T. Jane, the well known British student of naval affairs, believes that H.M.S. Audacious, struck by a torpedo, was less injured by the blow received than by the giving way of several of her forward bulkheads under the terrific pressure caused by her rapid motion through the water. Mr. Jane says he cannot remember a case in which anyone at the naval architects' gatherings "surmised the colossal stress which a bow hit may cause in a fast ship." This would indicate the need of an increase in the height and thickness of the armored end protection forward.

The new Army post at Culebra, Panama Canal Zone, to be occupied by the 29th Infantry, has been named "Camp Gaillard," in honor of the late Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission from the early part of 1907 until his death, Dec. 5, 1913. From July 1, 1903, until July, 1912, when he was compelled to leave the isthmus on account of ill-health, he was the head of the central division, in charge of the excavation of Culebra Cut.

New Mexico Military Institute is the winner of the rifle shooting championship of the military schools of the country, having won all the seven matches, and concluded the series with a percentage of 96.7 for the grand aggregate. Results of the series announced March 6, 1915, show that the New York Military Academy, at Cornwall on Hudson, won second place. Class B league was won by Morgan Park, Ill., Academy, whose final record was 91.94 per cent. of all matches shot.

The first naval bill passed by the 62d Congress authorized 81,040 tons of new construction, and the second bill 58,330 tons, a total of 139,370 tons. In the first naval bill passed by the 63d Congress 106,420 tons were authorized, and in the second, not less than 100,000, a total of 206,420 tons of new construction or 67,050 tons in excess of the aggregate authorized by the 62d Congress.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., for reappointment as Chief of Coast Artillery for another four years beginning March 15, 1915, was confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1915. He was first appointed to the important office March 15, 1911, and his administration has been marked with the highest degree of ability.

#### THE SECRETARY AND THE COMMITTEES.

It has been extremely unfortunate that the chairmen of the Military Committees showed themselves so unwilling to act in concert with the Secretary of War. The recommendations of the War Department which were concerned with the interests of the country and the Army as a whole were disregarded, and legislation was adopted which the Secretary considered to very nearly approach an interference with the prerogative of the President. As has been too often the case, personal considerations were more controlling with Congress than the public interests. The differences we refer to were emphasized in some correspondence between them in the closing hours of Congress, when it was too late to reach an understanding. In a letter to the chairmen of the two committees Secretary Garrison objected to the provisions of the Army bill retaining Major General Murray in command, commissioning the Porto Rico captains in the line of the Army, transferring officers from the retired to the active list, and limiting the term of service in the Philippines to two years. With reference to these provisions, all of which were adopted, the Secretary said: "What I desire to object to, and to express as strongly as I am capable of doing the reasons in favor of my objection, is the attempt on the part of Congress from time to time in legislation similar to this to actually take into its own hands the direction and command of the officers and men of the Army. Many of the matters which are thus legislated upon may be entirely in keeping with proper administration; many of the matters which are thus enjoined upon the executive to be done should probably be done by him; but all of this seems to me to be wide of the mark and does not lend any strength whatever to the suggestion that it is proper for Congress to thus direct and command the force. The executive, it seems to me, under our system of government, should be left free in his sphere to do the executive and administrative duties necessary to the proper fulfillment thereof, just as the Congress must be left absolutely free within its sphere."

"My purpose in writing this letter to you at this time is to impress upon you as strongly as I possibly can the gravity of the question with which I deal and to ask you with the greatest earnestness to give this consideration full thought and deliberation before retaining legislation of this character in the bill in question."

"Without going into details, as I have said that I do not care to do, I desire for the purpose of clarity to suggest that where the purpose of such legislation is to amplify the power of the executive or to remove restrictions now existing upon him with respect to personnel, the legislation would become unobjectionable if the language clearly leaves it to the discretion of the executive. Several of the provisions that I have above alluded to seem to me to raise the question as to whether they are not mandatory instead of being permissive. For instance, in regard to restoring the retired officers to the active list, with regard to the designation of General Murray, it would seem to leave a doubtful question as to whether Congress intended it to be permissive or mandatory. (The legal question is dealt with in my communication to Senator Chamberlain dated Feb. 25, 1915.) With regard to the Porto Rican officers, there is no question that it is, as I read it, mandatory."

"Conceding that Congress has full power to order the movement of every man in the Army at its will, I feel," said Mr. Garrison, "that no worse thing could happen for the best interests of the Army than for Congress to attempt to exercise that power." If the War Department did not properly exercise its authority over the personnel of the Army the remedy was "a calling to account of the unworthy administrative official who has thus misused his power and shown himself unfit to hold his place."

The two chairmen replied to this letter in a joint communication signed George E. Chamberlain, James Hay, the two being, by the way, old friends and schoolmates. In their letter they say:

"If the power of the executive to command the Army embraces the power to do whatever the executive may feel disposed to do to or with the Army, this extraordinary contention of yours may be correct; otherwise it is baseless. We think that on more mature reflection you will be disposed to admit that the power of military command vested in the executive is limited by and must be executed in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by Congress in the exercise of the power vested in it by the Constitution; also that the general legislation of which you now complain is and has been merely the prescription by Congress of certain general rules under which command of the Army might be exercised, but which rules of themselves have nothing whatever of the nature of such command. For instance, the pending Army Appropriation bill contains an item adopted after careful consideration of the views and recommendations of experienced medical and line officers of the Army proposing to fix a limit to the length of continuous service of troops in the tropics in time of peace. Although you may not approve of this humane general rule for the government of the land forces, surely you will not contend it is an attempt by Congress to exercise military command; or in making such a rule it is improper for Congress to be guided by views and recommendations other than your own. Of course, all this is elementary, and nothing less than your very remarkable contentions would justify its presentation here."

"We also note that somewhat indefinitely you object to legislation requiring the adoption of measures which, though 'entirely in keeping with proper administration,' or which 'should properly be done' by the executive, it is within the power of the executive to adopt without legislation. If this is the meaning of your comments on this subject it follows that you contend that it is not proper for Congress to prescribe any admittedly desirable rule of government which it is in the power of the executive to adopt, no matter how long the executive may have failed or refused to exercise that power. If you are willing to seriously advance any such proposition as that, you may be assured that Congress will never assent to it."

"We also note in your letter certain comments that seem to us to indicate that you view some of the legislation in question as an attempt by Congress to regulate the personal movements of individual officers and enlisted men. To this we have only to say that we know of nothing to justify any such assertion or intimation. The establishing by Congress of such a rule of government applicable to a class of officers or enlisted men or the enactment by the Congress of a measure merely empower-



ing the executive to do a specific thing to or for a particular officer or man cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as an attempt to regulate or control the 'personal' movements of anyone. Of course, almost any legislation affecting the Army or any part of it, no matter how general or impersonal that legislation may be, might indirectly or in various ways affect organizations, officers and enlisted men in their movements, but this is by no means what you undertake to portray when you express disapproval of an attempt by Congress 'to order the movements of every man in the Army at will.'

"We have read with astonishment and regret your expression of opinion to the effect that legislation by Congress is not proper even when enacted to correct admitted abuses in the War Department, such, for instance, as favoritism or unfairness in the assignment of officers to duty, but that the proper remedy in any such case is 'a calling to account of the unworthy administrative official who has thus misused his power and shown himself unfit to hold his place.' In other words, where, as in a notorious case which was corrected by legislation not long ago, flagrant abuses in the details and assignments of officers had existed in and under the War Department for years with no apparent effort to put a stop to them on the part of the responsible official, the Secretary of War, it was not proper for Congress, as it did, to enact a general law for the purpose of abolishing the evil, but instead of doing this, and in view of the fact that the Secretary of War had utterly failed even to make an attempt to correct the abuse by the adoption and enforcement of measures likely to be effective, Congress should have instituted impeachment proceedings against the Secretary of War! We think that the foregoing statement of the real import of this opinion as expressed in your letters is all that we need say about it here.

"With regard to the particular items of legislation, referred to in your letters and embodied in the pending Army Appropriation bill, we observe that two are criticised by you as raising the question of whether they are not mandatory instead of permissive. One of those items authorizes the retention of Major General Murray on the active list, on certain specified duty, for a short time after the date of his statutory retirement for age. The other item authorizes the restoration of certain retired officers to the active list under certain conditions. Both of these provisions were intended to be, and in their terms distinctly are, permissive and not mandatory. They are in the precise language that is commonly used by Congress when it intends to leave the action authorized entirely to the discretion of the executive. Hundreds of such authorizations, many of them emanating from your own Department, have been enacted by Congress in recent years, and we know of none, like those in question, as to the purely permissive nature of which the executive has expressed any doubt. But we do know that the executive has refused, when disposed to do so, to take the action authorized by just such provisions as those in question.

"The provision with regard to Major General Murray is of trifling importance. It was adopted in compliance with urgent requests from persons of distinction connected with or interested in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The item authorizing the restoration of certain retired officers to the active list as additional officers is more important. It was adopted chiefly with a view to meeting, in part, your own urgent request for additional officers for the Army.

"It is our opinion, as lawyers and as chairmen of our respective committees, that the two provisions in question are purely permissive, and that the executive would be entirely at liberty to disregard either or both of them if so disposed to do. However, if there should be doubt in your mind as to the provisions being permissive we feel assured that you would have no difficulty in resolving that doubt in favor of the permissive view.

"During the consideration of certain items of proposed legislation emanating from your Department and relating to the United States military prison our attention was recently attracted to Paragraph 3 of your General Order No. 56, dated Sept. 17, 1913, by which you transferred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army the control of that prison, which control was vested in the board of commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (25 Stats., 1004). In view of the fact that you could see your way clear to make that transfer notwithstanding the existence of a statute which upon its face appears to be prohibitive of it, we are confident that you would have no difficulty in holding that the two provisions in question have that purely permissive character that we know Congress intended to give them and that we are convinced it did give them.

"Yours, very respectfully."

#### INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING INCOME TAX.

The Treasury Department issued March 5 the following circular letter for the information and guidance of disbursing officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy charged with withholding the normal income tax of one per centum at the source and the accountability for the amount so withheld:

1. Treasury Decision 2135 of Jan. 28, 1915, contains the following:

"Disbursing Officer, Withholding by, to be Governed by Amounts Paid by Him Alone.—An effort has been made to meet the views of certain departments that withholding should occur from the aggregate amounts received by an individual from the various disbursing officers within a department; but, after further and careful consideration of both the law and the administrative features involved, it has been determined that each disbursing officer must be governed by the amounts paid by him alone, and that it is not incumbent upon him to ascertain and take into consideration amounts that may have been paid or may be paid by other disbursing officers. This view is in full accord with the provision of the income tax law, which makes 'all officers and employees of the United States having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment,' etc., personally liable for the normal tax of one per cent. on amounts passing through their hands, subject to the character and amount of income and the exemptions fixed by law. All rulings heretofore made on the subject, by letter or otherwise, that are in conflict herewith, are hereby overruled and superseded.

2. In view of the foregoing, no disbursing officer will withhold at the source any tax until the amount actually paid by him to an individual during the calendar year is in excess of \$3,000 or \$4,000, according to the exemption claimed. In the absence of claims for exemption the normal tax of one per centum should be withheld from all previous and subsequent payments whenever the payments by one disbursing officer to an individual for the tax year reach an aggregate in excess of \$3,000, regardless of the specific exemption to which the individual may be entitled under the law.

3. The space allotted on the reverse side of Transfer Pay Accounts forms for a statement of the total credits while borne on a pay officer's roll will, therefore, not be filled in;

but, whenever an officer is detached, he will be furnished with a statement of his account to the date of detachment, and whenever a pay officer is detached within the calendar year, he will furnish all officers borne on his rolls with statements of their accounts to date of his detachment.

4. It is probable that in the majority of cases where the accounts of officers are not carried by the same pay officer for the full calendar year, there will be no tax withheld at the source. In such cases, therefore, the Return of Annual Net Income (Form 1040) will show the total amount received in column "B" (income on which tax has not or is not to be paid at the source).

5. As it has been held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that payments in connection with (1) quarters, (2) heat and light, (3) mileage, (4) reimbursement for actual expenses, (5) per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence while traveling under orders, and (6) commutation of rations, are indefinite and irregular as to right of possession, amount and time of accrual; and are not, therefore, subject to withholding as "fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income" under the requirements of the income tax law, pay officers will deduct and withhold the normal income tax of one per centum on the following items of pay and allowances only: (a) Pay, both base and longevity; (b) ten per centum additional for sea duty and shore duty beyond seas; (c) increase of pay for aviation duty, and (d) pay as aids.

6. All instructions contained in this Bureau's circular letter 141-35 of Aug. 6, 1914, which are in conflict with the instructions contained herein are hereby revoked.

#### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION ACT.

In our account of the new legislation contained in the Army Appropriation Act, pp. 840, 841, 854, March 6, we gave a most complete resumé of the law. In the section relating to promotion of brigadiers on the retired list, all veterans of the Civil War—Generals Graham, Anderson and Kent, who are to receive no additional pay, and General Baldwin to receive pay of his rank on the retired list—two lines were inadvertently omitted. We print the complete paragraph:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any brigadier general of the Army on the retired list who has held the rank and command of major general of Volunteers and performed the duties incident to that grade in time of actual warfare, and has been honorably discharged, and who served with credit in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, to the grade of major general in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list with the pay of brigadier general on the retired list; and any officer now on the retired list of the Army who served with credit for more than two years as a commissioned officer of Volunteers during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who subsequently served with credit for more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, including service in command of troops in five Indian campaigns, the war with Spain, and the Philippine insurrection, and to whom the Congressional medal of honor for most distinguished conduct in action has been twice awarded, and who has also been brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in action, and place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of his retirement from active service in the Regular Army.

#### THE NEW DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS.

The full text of the new disciplinary law, which we briefly explained in our issue of March 6, page 853, follows:

That chapter six, Title XIV., of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"1. The U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shall hereafter be known as the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

"2. Persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals of crimes or offenses which, under some statute of the U.S. or under some law of the state, territory, district, or other jurisdiction in which the crime or offense may be committed, are punishable by confinement in a penitentiary, including persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals of two or more acts or omissions, any one of which, under the statute or other law hereinbefore mentioned, constitutes or includes a crime or offense punishable by confinement in a penitentiary, may be confined at hard labor, during the entire period of confinement so adjudged, in any U.S. state, territorial, or district penitentiary, or in any other penitentiary directly or indirectly under the jurisdiction of the United States; and all persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals who are not confined in a penitentiary may be confined and detained in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

"3. The government and control of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and of all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein shall be vested in The Adjutant General of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall from time to time make such regulations respecting the same as may be deemed necessary, and who shall submit annually to Congress a full statement of the financial and other affairs of said institution for the preceding fiscal year.

"4. The officers of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks shall consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the Army at large. In addition to detailing for duty at said Disciplinary Barracks such number of enlisted men of the staff corps and departments as he may deem necessary, the Secretary of War shall assign a sufficient number of enlisted men of the line of the Army for duty as guards at said Disciplinary Barracks and as non-commissioned officers of the disciplinary organizations hereinafter authorized. Said guards, and also the enlisted men assigned for duty as non-commissioned officers of disciplinary organizations, shall be detached from the line of the Army, or enlisted for the purpose; and said guards shall be organized as infantry, with non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers, and organizations of like strength: Provided, That at least one of said guards shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a battalion sergeant major.

"5. The commandant of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks shall have command thereof and charge and custody of all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein; shall govern such offenders and cause them to be employed at such labor and in such trades and to perform such duties as may be deemed best for their health and reformation and with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or their re-enlistment as hereinafter authorized; shall cause note to be taken and a record to be made of the conduct of such offenders; and may shorten the daily time of hard labor of those who by their obedience, honesty, industry, and general good behavior, earn such favors—all under such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

"6. The Secretary of War shall provide for placing under military training those offenders sent to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks for confinement and detention therein whose record and conduct are such as to warrant the belief that upon the completion of a course of military training they may be worthy of an honorable restoration to duty or of being permitted to re-enlist; may provide for the organization of offenders so placed under military training into disciplinary companies and higher units, organized as infantry, with non-commissioned officers, except color sergeants, selected or appointed from the enlisted men assigned to duty for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of Par. 4 hereof; and may provide for uniforming, arming, and equipping such organizations.

"7. Whenever he shall deem such action merited the Secretary of War may remit the unexecuted portions of the sentences of offenders sent to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks for confinement and detention therein, and in addition to such remission may grant those who have not been discharged from the Army an honorable restoration to duty, and may authorize the re-enlistment of those who have been discharged or upon their written application to that end order their

restoration to the Army to complete their respective terms of enlistment, and such application and order of restoration shall be effective to revive the enlistment contract for a period equal to the one not served under said contract.

"8. The Secretary of War may, from time to time, designate any building or structure or any part thereof under the control of the Secretary of War and pertaining to the Military Establishment as a branch disciplinary barracks for the confinement and detention of offenders whom it is impracticable to send to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; and all branch disciplinary barracks and all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein shall be subject to the laws respecting the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein."

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

#### WASHINGTON ON ARMAMENT.

James Brown Potter, writes to the New York Times: "The following parallel contrasts a 'No-defensive-United-States Armament position' as to-day advocated by some, as against President Washington's official position on the same subject on the occasion of his second inauguration as President of the United States, December, 1793. "Both then and now war had broken out in Europe, and dangers to United States neutrality were the same."

League to Limit U.S. Armament Position, March, 1915.

On behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments... we protest against... propaganda...

subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America.

Signed by  
BISHOP GREER  
and others.

George Washington's Inaugural Address, December, 1793.

There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of Division of Militia Affairs, in a bulletin of March 1 says, in part: The statement showing the value of known shortages of property, published on page 282, report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, for which settlement had not been made on June 30, 1914, should show a shortage existing in the state of Georgia of \$660.42 instead of \$10,303.44.

Instructions for the solution of map problems by Capt. Bernard Sharp, U.S.A., on duty with the Organized Militia of North Carolina, may be obtained from the Infantry Journal at fifteen cents per single copy. This text has been especially prepared for Militia officers who are pursuing the course in applied tactics by the solution of map problems, and is in convenient form for the purpose.

It is contemplated to hold joint camps of instruction for Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps and Medical Corps, during the coming summer, and it may be possible to hold a joint camp for the Cavalry on a small scale. Appropriations will not warrant holding joint camps for infantry instruction and the states should therefore consider holding state camps for instruction of the Infantry of their respective states.

Par. 355 (1), Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1913, prescribing the conditions of award of requalification bars, expert rifleman and sharpshooter, is interpreted as follows:

The first requalification bar for expert rifleman or sharpshooter should bear the date of the third qualification, and means that three qualifications as expert rifleman or sharpshooter have been made by the person entitled to it, though the years of the first and second qualifications are not marked on the bar; also the second requalification bar should bear the date (year) of the sixth qualification and means that six qualifications as expert rifleman or sharpshooter have been made by the person entitled to it, the date (year) of the sixth qualification only being marked on the bar.

A copy of the authority for any member of the Organized Militia other than the Governor of the state or territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia to sign requisitions for supplies or receipts for property should be promptly forwarded to the Division of Militia Affairs, otherwise only the signature of the Governors and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia will be accepted.

Paragraph 16 of the Regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army, 1914, should be amended by inserting "Arizona" just before "Connecticut" in the sixth line. The growth of the list of states prohibiting discrimination against the uniform is noted with pleasure.

The War Department has decided that the term "medical attendance" does not include dental service, and therefore state authorities in the future are not required to bear the expense of dental treatment of sergeant-instructors. Under Par. 349, Militia Regulations, the state authorities are required to furnish the necessary medical attendance of sergeant-instructors. In exceptional cases where the anticipated expense is great, as in the case of a serious operation, it might be advisable to order the sergeant-instructor to some military post for the treatment. Each case of this sort must be taken up individually with the Division of Militia Affairs, and a decision will be rendered on its merits.

The Secretary of War on Feb. 5, 1915, modified his instructions regarding the sale of arms and ammunition, and authorized from that date the sale of arms and ammunition to the various states for the use of the Militia, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 17 of the Militia Law.

Notification of the organizations entitled to receive the national trophy for excellence in rifle practice has been received from only a few states. It is requested that report as prescribed in Cir. 5, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, be submitted as soon as practicable.

Corrections in the Manual for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Organized Militia and Volunteers should be made as follows: Par. 47, page 58. The table is incomplete and inaccurate due to Change No. 9, Infantry Drill Regulations, which altered this table while the text was in press. Par. 150, page 82. Cease firing as given in the text refers to the movement when armed with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1898—



"The Krag." To this paragraph should be added: "Cease firing when armed with U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903." "Firing stops; piece not already there are brought to the position of load; those not loaded are loaded; sights are laid down, pieces are locked and brought to the order."

#### GERMAN ARTILLERY MATERIAL.

The United Service Gazette publishes the following description of the artillery used by the Germans, furnished to it by an observer at the headquarters of General French, understood to be Colonel Swinton, on the staff of General French, through whom he communicates with the public:

"On some parts of our front it has been noticed that the Germans are firing a new type of high explosive shell, its visible characteristics being that it detonates with a cloud of thick white smoke. Their Minenwerfer, also, occasionally throws a very large bomb or aerial torpedo. It is 3 feet 9 inches in length, nearly 10 inches in diameter, and, with its bursting charge of about 100 pounds of high explosive, weighs just over 200 pounds.

"The artillery that is being used against us consists, like our own, of guns and howitzers. The difference between the two classes of ordnance, both of which are breech-loading and rifled, is that the gun is fired with a heavy charge, and throws a shell with a high velocity, giving a long range and a flat trajectory, while a howitzer, using a similar charge, throws its projectile with less velocity and a curved trajectory, and has, of course, a shorter range.

"The howitzer, therefore, is better suited than a gun for indirect fire from behind shelter—such as a hill. It gives better results against troops behind cover, its shells having a greater searching effect, owing to the steep angle at which they fall, and being less likely to ricochet. It also possesses another advantage on account of the smaller charge: the strain produced in a howitzer by firing a shell would be less than that produced in a gun throwing a projectile of the same weight, and the howitzer could therefore be the lighter and more mobile piece. It follows that a howitzer can fire a heavier projectile than can a gun of the same weight. This point has been exploited to the full by the Germans; and, as may have been gathered, one feature of the present war has been the employment by them of a great number of howitzers of large caliber.

"The German field gun is a quick-firing piece of 77 millimeters, or 3.03 inches caliber. It fires both common shell and shrapnel. The former is filled with high explosive, which is detonated by either time or percussion fuse. The shrapnel is burst in the same way.

"Heavier guns, such as those of 10 and 13 centimeters caliber, though classified as siege artillery, are used by the Germans in the field. The latter is drawn by motor and is transported on and fired from a special carriage. The wheels of this are provided with a 'wheel-belt,' which consists of a series of feet arranged so as to distribute the pressure produced by the shock of discharge.

"Of the howitzers, to the employment of which in field warfare the Germans have devoted so much attention, there are several sizes, the smallest being hitherto alone called a field piece. The light field howitzer of 10.5 cm., or 4.13 inches, caliber, fires a projectile known as the 'Einheits-geschoss,' or Universal Shell. This is a shell carrying shrapnel bullets and a high explosive bursting charge, and capable of acting in a dual capacity, either as shrapnel or common shell. Its range is not quite so great as that of the field gun. The heavy field howitzer of 15 cm., or 5.9 inches, caliber, fires common shell loaded with high explosive. There are, also, two pieces which are called 'mortars,' though they are really howitzers. The '21 cm. mortar,' of 21 cm., or 8.27 inches, caliber, fires common shell containing a high explosive charge. The carriage of this piece also has belted wheels. The Krupp 28 cm. mortar, a howitzer of 28 cm., or 11.12 inches, caliber, is employed not only to bombard fortresses, but in field actions. It fires common shell loaded with high explosive. Austrian howitzers of approximately 12 inches caliber are also being used by the Germans. They fire a similar projectile to that of the mortars.

"In addition to the above, there is the now celebrated Krupp siege howitzer of 42 cm., or 16.8 inches, caliber. This fires a common shell loaded with high explosive, and has a considerably greater range than the 28 cm. mortar."

The German Artilleristische Monatshefte gives a description by an ordnance expert of a new naval gun being manufactured by the Krupps whose projectile weighs 920 kilograms (2,128 pounds) and which develops a muzzle velocity of 940 meters (3,084 feet) a second. The expert reckons from these figures that the gun has fifty-eight per cent. more muzzle force than the British navy's best weapon and has a range of about forty-two kilometers, or twenty-six miles. As to this the Army and Navy Gazette says: "The important point is to know how many of these guns are in existence, and in what ships they are mounted. The 40.64 cm. (16-inch) gun appeared in the table of Krupp guns at least two years ago, and its ballistics were published in Brassey's Naval Annual for 1913. Thus the design, at any rate, is not new. It does not seem probable that the 16-inch gun now spoken of can be mounted in the 1913 ships, which were planned to carry the 15-inch weapon, but even if it was, the vessels cannot be ready for service for another twelve months, by which time we shall have at least twice as many ships armed with the 15-inch gun in commission. But it would not be surprising if these 16-inch guns existed mainly on paper."

With regard to the illustrations and reports about the 16-inch howitzers of the Germans, the Gazette says: "It seems from most of the available photographs that the gun crews are Austrian, which leads to the idea that the Austrians sent heavy howitzers into Belgium. Careful measurement of the original photographs shows that the caliber of the howitzers pictured does not exceed 13-inch, and may be only 12-inch. The motor appears to be a 100 horsepower Austrian Daimler, capable of pulling about thirty tons on a good level road. This tallies with the supposition that the piece is a 12-inch howitzer, as this weighs 7.75 tons net and makes a gross load of about 11.5 tons for each component transport unit. It fires a shell of 935 pounds, containing a burster of 140 pounds of ecrasite, which is nitro-cresol. No further reliable data has come to hand with regard to the actual 16-inch howitzer. The actual caliber, according to Capt. Maitland Addison, is, however, 40.6 cm., or 16 inches, not 42 cm. The shell is forty inches long, and the ogival head is struck with a radius of one caliber. Assuming this shell to be three inches thick, it should

weigh about 1,570 pounds, including a burster of 100 pounds of lyddite or T.N.T. It has two driving bands and a steady band, which indicates a uniform twist of rifling."

#### SOME NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

In speaking of the control of the seas in the present war by the British navy and the justification of the money spent upon it, the Engineer of London also touches on some of the lessons learned, and says, in part: "For a hundred years we have built ships for this day. Sometimes we have faltered, sometimes allowed other nations to advance, in invention at least, before us; but always we have come back to our priority, always come back to the determination to make the British navy not only the largest, but the best of the navies of the world. As we ourselves in the past were ready to doubt the wisdom of some changes, let us now be the first to admit willingly that Lord Fisher and Sir Philip Watts are justified in what they did. There can no longer be any doubt about the dreadnoughts. Where our ships meet German ships of the same date the issue is decided before a shot is fired. In speed and in armament we are their superior, and what they gain in armor does not avail against us.

"We have established for the time being a command of the sea such as we had never expected, such as we have never known, and such as our ancestors had never known at any period of our history. This we owe to our guns and our ships, to the product of the minds and hand of engineers ashore. Let us remember always that in most naval actions speed is as important as gun power—it is one of the secrets of success of British naval shipbuilding—and that the engineer is responsible for the speed.

"Much doubt has always been felt about the wisdom of placing reliance on oil fuel. It has been held with much reason that while we have unlimited quantities of the finest steam coal in the world, we have but little oil, and that if our sources of supply were interrupted our ships would be placed at a grave disadvantage. Mr. Churchill informed the House that no difficulty of the kind had been experienced and that the estimates formed of the quantity of oil consumed by the fleet in war time were exaggerated, while, moreover, there has been no difficulty in buying any quantity of oil and not a single oil ship has been sunk. Indeed, things have been so rosy that it has been decided to make the Royal Sovereign an all-oil ship like the Queen Elizabeth.

"On this statement we must remark that while it may be convincing under the present circumstances, it is possible to imagine others under which it would not be so. Had, for example, the German fleet been less closely confined in its harbors and protected waters, had it won some actions in the early stages of the war and so released a number of cruisers, they could have played on the oil trade routes with disastrous results to us. It would be interesting to know also how the absolute immunity of oil ships was secured. Was it merely fortuitous or were special steps taken to protect vessels bringing the fuel to our shores? It must also be remembered that if the war extended to a wider area then, for one reason and another, the supply of fuel might be wholly interrupted or the price raised enormously. No one can doubt the advantages of oil fuel, but, equally, no one can deny that reliance on its own resources is invaluable to a country in war time. As things have turned out, and as they are now likely to remain, we have gained by putting our trust in oil; but how much do we owe to good fortune and how much to a prudent over-estimate of our requirements?"

#### WAR TIME MEDICAL FACTS.

In the British Medical Journal Sir James Mackenzie Davidson reports that while the X-rays determine the existence of a foreign body in the tissues of the body, they fail to localize it so as to show its depth from the surface and its relation to surrounding structures and tissues, giving merely a shadow or a silhouette. Considerable success has been had by attaching one end of a telephone wire to a small piece of platinum, which is placed upon any part of the patient's skin after it has been moistened in the usual way with salt water. Plaster or a bandage is used for holding the small disc of platinum in position. The other end of the telephone wire should be in the form of a disinfected thread of silver (for preference), because this can readily be attached to any of the surgeon's instruments, such as a knife, a probe, a needle, or a pair of forceps. The only precaution necessary is that the attachment of the terminating wire to the instrument shall be firm. If the surgeon then attaches the telephone receiver to his ear, and begins to use his instrument upon the patient's tissues, he may possibly distinguish some slight sound on first making contact, but this is so faint as to be negligible. What he will hear with great distinctness is, however, the characteristic microphonic rattle the instant his instrument touches any metal embedded in the patient's tissue.

To demonstrate the value of this adjunct to surgery a potato of good size may be taken to represent the patient, or that part of the patient in which the metal foreign body is lodged, and a common nail well embedded in the substance of the potato may represent a fragment of shell or shrapnel. The potato is placed upon a piece of platinum foil, moistened in the usual way, on a table; the telephone is then connected up in the manner which has been described, both to the platinum foil and also to a knife which is steel throughout. The potato is incised with the knife, and the moment the blade touches the nail a grating sound is heard and is repeated whenever the contact of the knife with the nail is repeated.

The tendency of surgery, both in this war and in the Boer war, has been to abstain as much as possible from those extensive exploratory operations of former days which perhaps left the patient with a far larger and more serious wound than any modern bullet could produce. Experience has shown that the human body has a remarkable tolerance of the foreign bodies with which we are at the present time concerned, so that the sooner the popular fallacy to which we have referred is removed the better.

Dr. G. L. Finlay, a British medical man who spent the first three and one-half months of the war in Germany, declares that the Germans are phlegmatic on the surface only, being really a highly strung, nervous people who react very easily to good or bad news, many of the young soldiers losing their reason under the shock of fire. Shortly after the beginning of the war, and

during the period of the great advance through Belgium and France, what amounted to an epidemic of gastric illness occurred. The explanation of this, as given by a German doctor, was that at this time the army was pushing on so quickly that the commissariat department could not keep pace with it. In consequence the men, who were exhausted with rapid marching, had to live upon raw beetroot in many cases and were quite unable to digest it. After the battle of the Marne the gastric illness died down.

These first-line troops were composed of hard fellows able to bear the fatigues and discomforts of a rapid campaign. Even so they suffered considerably from nervous diseases of the psychical order—shock and even delirium. The troops of the second German line revealed a much less high order of physical merit, or rather of "physique," because they were men who had begun to live comfortably and lacked the "stomach for war." They suffered much more than the younger troops and swelled the lists of the sick. In them the essential weakness of the German people was revealed—the tendency to get out of condition at a relatively early age. The German is always a brave man, and often a man of very high physical worth even when past forty.

#### SOME BOOKS ON THE WAR.

So many books on the war are being published these days that it is strange that such a jumble of coarseness, bad logic and abuse as "Deutschland Ueber Alles, or Germany Speaks" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), should have found a publisher willing to foist it upon a suffering public. The author says that the keynote of the German creed is that war is the natural state of man and evokes the noblest activities of human nature. But does the author, John Jay Chapman, not know that John Ruskin, one of the greatest British writers of the last century, said: "All the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war. No great art ever rose on earth but among a nation of soldiers. \* \* \* When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men." Are we to conclude from that utterance that the British are sunk deep in "militarism" and given over to the worship of the doctrine of brute force? One might as well make such a deduction as to accuse the Germans, as does this author, of being the victims of a degrading "militarism" because some of their great writers have echoed the opinions of Ruskin or have announced what should be patent to all but the superficial students of human nature, that life is a continual conflict. Slanders against the German people do not accord with justice, not to speak of neutrality, nor can they smooth the pathway of this Republic in its future international relations.

Another of those books written from the British point of view which seeks to unload upon "German militarism" the blame for the present war has just appeared under the title, "Germany and Europe" (G. Bell and Sons, London), from the pen of J. W. Allen, Barclay lecturer in modern history at Bedford College, University of London. It ascribes the attitude of the German people in this war to years of training in the German school of "international militarism." The bias of the author is sufficiently shown at the close of Chapter I, which discusses "The Theory of International Militarism," something that is as hard to comprehend after the author's attempts to define it as before. This chapter may well be read in connection with the chapter on "Sovereignty" in the "Introduction to the Study of Government," just published by Lieut. Col. Lucius Hudson Holt, professor of English and modern history at the U.S. Military Academy. There runs through the Allen book the assumption that the Germans have always considered themselves superior to those who would be allied against them, but citations in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from their military writers, including General von Bernhardi, who wrote just before the war, show that no such belief was entertained by the German military experts. First, last and all the time they admitted the superiority of the British fleet and their own impotence on the sea. Wholly admirable, however, are some of the conclusions of the book relative to the terms which the Allies would impose in the event of victory, in the matter of armaments. Imposing compulsory restrictions upon Germany as to her army and navy would be inadmissible. Besides expressing vengefulness or fear, the scheme would prove futile. An all-round reduction of armaments, the author says, could hardly, if at all, reduce the chances of actual war. Any peace based on the compulsory helplessness of one nation would be only temporary. However, the author would abolish by international agreement private manufacture of guns, armor plate, ships of war, etc., and make it a monopoly of Government. Broadly catholic and tolerant is the author's protest against saddling Germany with a war indemnity that would crush her industries. Before the war Germany was England's best customer. The more that Germany is loaded with war indemnities the less quickly will its trade revive. If Great Britain can meet the whole cost without imposing a breaking burden on her own people, it would be the best plan to do so. She may be compelled to do so in any case.

In "The Kaiser," by Stanley Shaw, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, issued by Methuen and Co., London, appears an abridgment of the large volume, "William of Germany," published in 1913. The strong British bias of the writer is obvious. That the author also is afflicted with the microbe of universal peace is shown by his remark that "neither Bismarck nor the Emperor could ever sympathize with those who look to a time when one strong and sensible policeman will be of more value to a community than a thousand unproductive soldiers." Naturally they could not have sympathized with so mistaken a conception of the office of the soldier. However, both would have sympathized with the ideas of Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, the late Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and other leaders whom the British Empire delights to honor. The book closes with a review of the events leading up to the war which naturally presents the British aspect and ignores some very important points.

"One might have been pardoned for expecting from a General of France that his uniform would be more splendid, his horse finer, and his sword longer than those of anyone else in the army," says a Paris correspondent of the London Times. "During the last few months I have met many French generals along the front. They are the simplest soldiers in the army; I have never seen them on horseback, and they seldom wear a sword. When their cap is covered with the service blue it would



be easy to imagine that they were elderly, if willing, citizens, who had obtained some post in the ambulance service which enabled them to wear the red trousers and the tunic of the army without arousing too much inquiry as to their right to appear as combatants. Three dull steel stars on the unembroidered sleeve of their tunics alone denote their rank."

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An air raid on German military positions at Ostend, Belgium, was reported March 1 by the British Admiralty as follows: "Wing Commander Longmore reports that an air attack on Ostend was carried out yesterday afternoon by six aeroplanes of the naval wing. Of these two had to return, owing to their petrol freezing. The remainder reached Ostend and dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on the Kursaal, the headquarters of the military. All the machines and pilots returned. It is probable that considerable damage was done. No submarines were seen in the basin. The attack was carried out in a fresh north-northwest wind."

The *Telegraph's* Tirlemont correspondent confirms the report of the destruction there March 4 of Zeppelin airship L-8, which was forced to make a hurried descent, owing to a derangement of its motors. The correspondent says the airship struck some trees and smashed its cars, and that seventeen of its crew of forty-one men were killed.

The French Ministry of Marine announced March 5 that a German submarine had been sunk by French torpedo-boat destroyers and the crew taken prisoners. This submersible the French authorities called the U-8.

Judging from a statement issued by the British Admiralty on March 8, it would seem possible that the twenty-nine officers and men captured from the German submarine U-8 when she was sunk, may be tried as pirates, for sinking merchant ships without warning. Referring to the generous treatment accorded to German officers and men saved, numbering upward of one thousand, and then, referring to the U-8, the statement says: "This vessel had been operating in the Straits of Dover and in the English Channel, and there is a strong probability that she had been guilty of attacking and sinking unarmed merchantmen and firing torpedoes at ships carrying non-combatants, neutrals and women. In particular, the steamship *Oriole* is missing, and there is grave reason to fear that she has been sunk with all hands—twenty. There is, of course, great difficulty in bringing home particular crimes to any individual German submarine, and it may be that the evidence necessary to establish conviction will not be obtained until after the conclusion of peace. Meantime persons against whom such charges are pending must be subject to a special restriction and cannot be accorded the distinction of their rank or be allowed to mingle with other prisoners of war." A report received from Rear Admiral the Honorable Horace Hood on the sinking of the U-8, as made public, shows that the submarine finally was destroyed by two torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Gurkha* and the *Maori*. The other destroyers which took part in the chase were the *Viking*, the *Nubian*, the *Mohawk*, the *Falcon*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Cossack*, the *Leven*, the *Fawn* and the *Ure*. The operations were directed by the officer commanding the flotilla, Capt. C. D. Johnson, and were marked by skill and promptitude, says the report.

Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at Berlin, Germany, in a supplementary report on his investigation of the sinking of the American cotton steamers *Carib* and *Evelyn* by mines in the North Sea, which was received at Washington, March 5, says: "Both boats sunk by mines. No false directions given by British. Both simply ran on mine fields." It had previously been alleged from Berlin that the ships were off courses furnished by the German authorities and were following routes given by British officials.

The German Embassy at Washington, D.C., March 6 issued the following explanation of the recent attack on the British hospital ship *Asturias*: "Government sorry to admit British hospital ship *Asturias* was attacked on Feb. 1, 5:05 p.m. Coming up in twilight, carrying lights as prescribed for ordinary steamship, was taken for transport conveying troops. Distinctive marks showing character of ship not being illuminated were only recognized after shot had been fired. Fortunately torpedo failed to explode. The moment ship was recognized as hospital ship every attempt of further attack was immediately given up." The statement, signed by the Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and in quotation marks as shown, has the appearance of a cable message which had not been filled out on translation from code. No comment on the statement was obtainable. The *Asturias* was about fifteen miles northeast of Havre, when she was attacked on Feb. 1. Press reports said her commander observed the torpedo fired by a submarine and succeeded in evading it.

The inauguration of a tri-weekly steamship service from Canada to France for the conveyance of war supplies for the British War Department was announced by the Canadian government on March 5. The British Admiralty has undertaken to supply eighteen freight boats for this service until the end of the war. Immense quantities of supplies for the British and French armies are being obtained from Canada and the United States. Cargoes of food, clothing, transport vehicles, ammunition, and horses are being sent forward daily. In addition to the eighteen vessels which the Admiralty has undertaken to supply for regular sailings, the colliers which carry steam coal from England to Halifax for the use of cruisers composing the North Atlantic patrol, will be used on the return voyages for the carrying of army supplies to France.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Feb. 24 estimates that the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria now number 1,033,000. This number, it says, is divided as follows: Russians, 692,000; French, 237,000; Servians, 50,000; Belgians, 37,000; British, 19,000. About seventy-five per cent. of the total is held by Germany.

More than 6,000 war marriages have taken place in Vienna since the outbreak of the war. In case of need, these marriages can take place within three days after due notice is given.

As in other countries involved in the War, the number of suicides in Austria has diminished since the outbreak of hostilities as has also the cause of crime.

The war has brought about a large increase in child labor in England, especially in the agricultural districts.

Major General von Dittfurth, commander of the Landwehr brigade and a member of the Prussian Diet, was killed in battle near Lomza, in Poland, March 6. He had been well known as a writer on military subjects since his retirement from the active service.

According to the secretary of the Irish National League there are 450,000 men of Irish birth or descent

in Great Britain who are of military age, and 125,000 of them have already joined the army. This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, of the British navy, has been promoted to admiral, and Admiral the Honorable Sir Hedworth Meux has been promoted to admiral of fleet.

Giving some instances of the force of modern explosives, a report from the headquarters of Sir John French, commanding the British army in Europe, says a mine which the Germans fired under one of the British trenches hurled a piece of rail weighing twenty-five pounds a distance of more than a mile, while the detonation of one of the British lyddite shells threw a German soldier across the railway and canal.

Mr. George Tyler, head of the American theatrical firm of Liebler and Company, who has been visiting London, says: "It was an enormous surprise to me to find theatrical business so good in London. Although Great Britain is so deeply concerned in this war yet there does not seem an apparent trace of the commercial depression so prevalent in the United States. An American glancing at your theaters would think that Great Britain was at the summit of a great trade boom, quite untroubled by the remotest thought of a great conflict."

The *Paris Temps*, speaking of the development of the war, observes that the gigantic struggle on the French front has assumed a more obstinate character: "We must settle down to a war of attrition and must avoid all impatience, which might prove dangerous now. Germany despite her large loss of men has large reserve forces left. The Allies will have to make tremendous sacrifices in order to gain an ultimate victory. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources. Great difficulties will face us in spring, especially if Italy and Roumania do not join us. The war which France is waging at present is a severe endurance test. Impatient people would like to see the operations hurried on, but patience is absolutely necessary."

#### A NATIONAL DEFENSE OF CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your issue of Dec. 19, 1914, refers to the President's message and to his views about citizen soldiery, and suggests that it would be interesting to see a plan that would carry this idea into effect. You showed in that discussion three things that need not be further discussed; that the present Regular Army is not adequate, to the national defense, that the National Guard is not only not adequate, but can be maintained at its present strength with extreme difficulty, and that whatever plan be adopted the country must expect to pay. All good, all sound, all correct.

Now for a plan that will work, and one that shall be absolutely in accord with the President's views, with the plan of the General Staff, with American sentiment and traditions, and reasonable in its expenses.

Suppose one regiment of Infantry were reduced by discharges or by transfers to a school basis of three officers and about thirty men per company, the men selected for their suitability for the desired service. Let this regiment be filled up to a maximum on a given date, say Sept. 1, of 150 men per company (120 Volunteer Minute Men for instruction), and let every energy be directed to giving the maximum training possible for ten months to these minute men, on a well considered schedule, starting with a homogeneous class, conducted by the best available instructors, with the one object of giving the maximum degree of training to this class.

At the end of this training school period of ten months let this class of trained minute men be furloughed for the remainder of their period of obligation as "minute men," say three years. When they go on furlough let each man place his uniforms and equipments in the store-room, ready for immediate use. This would give you 1,680 minute men—trained—ready for duty at call, in that regiment. Repeat this at the end of the year, and continue the process. On beginning the fourth year you would have 5,040 "minute men," trained minute men, on furlough from this regiment at the call of proper authority, and you would have 1,680 more in the school, the training school for minute men, or a total of 6,720 trained men, with equipments already issued and fitted, ready for immediate service. In addition you would have thirty selected Regulars per company, in fourteen companies, or 420 picked, expert Regulars to stiffen up the whole outfit, which would have one complete regimental roster of Regular officers and 7,140 trained, equipped soldiers. The college encampment system already in operation would enable the War Department to select and assign an adequate number of fairly well trained graduates of our best 100 military schools to complete the brigade complement of officers, leaving a nucleus of 1,140 men for a depot regiment for subsequent recruitment and training of recruits for this particular brigade, which could thus be maintained at effective strength, by sending forward at least partially trained men as losses would call for them.

By this system each regiment of Regular Infantry available for training school work could be expanded at once into a brigade of infantry, composed wholly of trained minute men, of uniform training, with no equipment problems, no recruitment problems, no promotion problems to solve—just push the button and start the campaign. By Army Regulations the command of the brigade would devolve automatically on the senior Regular officer, and he would select his staff from those known to him to be competent. He would assign company officers from those reporting to him from the list now being established, and the organization of the brigade for field service, with its depot recruitments duly provided for, would be completed before the quartermaster could order its wagon train out of the corral.

If we have twenty-one regiments of infantry available for such a training school for minute men, seven brigades, making two complete divisions, or one complete field army, with a due proportion in addition for line of communication troops (one brigade), would be immediately available. This would be in addition to present colonial troops. If we require a larger force for immediate use it is only necessary to organize more regimental training schools for minute men. What the Infantry can do can also be done by the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the special troops; and there can be no doubt that such a year of such training would be ample for all practical purposes.

To induce voluntary applications for minute man training, pay the furloughed minute man \$100 per year. We now spend a thousand a year for every real "minute man" we have, for that is the cost of the Regular Army in round numbers. By this system we could have ten minute men for every one we now have, at practically the same cost. The annual decrease in the Civil War

pension roll would pay the whole bill for the next ten years and leave a handsome surplus.

To make this force available for defense, but not available for aggression, let the rules under which these minute men can be called to the colors be prescribed by Congress; for example, two weeks per year for field training, and for other duty only when specially authorized by Congress.

There would be no trouble about voluntary applications. That \$100 per year would be sufficient inducement to young men. It would be a very great advantage to a young man making his start in life, and the sort of young man who would go in for this would volunteer in time of war anyway, so this, his liability, would not be really increased at all. Our great poets like Leavenworth, Sill, Snelling, Harrison, etc., could not be better utilized than as centers for such instruction. Regular Army officers could not be utilized more scientifically to promote proper preparation for national defense; and this system would give us exactly the sort of national preparation called for by President Wilson—a force composed of volunteer citizen soldiery, normally engaged in civil occupations, but trained and ready, as were the men of Lexington and Concord, to leave the plough, the forge and the shop, at a moment's notice, to defend their homes and firesides. There would be no danger, if we had such a system as this, of ever seeing the United States Belgianized. All it needs is the "know how" and the "go ahead."

JOHN H. PARKER, Major, 8th Inf.

Manila, Jan. 29, 1915.

#### PROMOTION OR PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reduce the enlisted personnel of all mobile organizations to the non-commissioned officers and cooks in each company, troop or battery. Fill them to war strength with men enlisted for one year who are to be discharged sooner if they become trained reservists. Add to the permanent Regular Establishment 1,000 second lieutenants who are to be commissioned for two years and trained in that time.

You would get trained enlisted men for the reserve at the rate of 50,000 a year and trained officers at the rate of 500 a year. The two-year plan would give you 5,000 trained officers in the ten years. The one-year reserve would give you 500,000 reservists in ten years. Commission each year 1,500 young men as second lieutenants for one year's training in the Regular Army. This gives you enough trained officers to officer the 50,000 reservists. Your Regular Army should train each year.

At the end of ten years you will have 15,000 trained officers and 500,000 trained reservists. Suppose the Infantry took their share of the 1,000 officer increase on a one or two-year commission basis?

INFANTRY.

#### STREAM LINE DESIGN FOR ORDNANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Napoleon is accredited with having said "God is with the side that has the heaviest artillery." After reading the current war news, I have come to the conclusion that this saying can now be changed to "God is with the side whose guns have the longest range." As a technical man (though not in this line) it appears to me, considering all the advances that have been made in gun construction and the perfecting of high explosives, too little attention has been paid to the proper designing of the projectiles themselves. After having seen the marvelous increase in speed accomplished by stream line design (or lines of flow) in the power boat, automobile and aeroplane, I do not understand why this principle has not been applied to projectile design, and I would like to hear from some of your subscribers who are more up in this matter than I am if there is any reason why this design cannot be applied.

A. Y. SCHAFHIRT, Electrical Engineer.

#### "TAXPAYER" AND "NAVY" CORRESPOND.

From: "Taxpayer." To: "Navy."

Recent expert testimony before the Congressional Naval Committee has brought to light that the U.S. Navy is the only large navy in the world run in "haphazard" fashion without an admiralty board or general staff, and that there is really no way of fixing responsibility for its general condition and management. Taxpayers are naturally concerned to hear of these haphazard methods and general lack of responsibility in their expensive, but necessary, Navy, and seek to have substituted orderly methods and clearly defined responsibilities that proper return may be had for money invested

(signed) "TAXPAYER."

From: "Navy." To: "Taxpayer."

"Navy" is quite as concerned as "Taxpayer" over this condition and quite as anxious to have it corrected.

Experience in both military and civic organizations has taught that the best way to accomplish this, and to guard against confusion, waste, and corruption, is to hold those who either individually or collectively exercise authority and power personally responsible for their acts and the consequences of their acts. Irresponsible positions do not attract or stimulate abilities. Moreover, they fail to supply those incentives and subtle forces which drive out incompetence and operate to get the right man in the right place. The Navy afloat applies this principle and in seeking practical remedies for the unfortunate condition at Washington, the suggestion is ventured that a guide might be found in the conditions existing on board the average battleship.

Experts on the so-called efficiency methods have studied and commented most favorably upon the organization and administration of our warships. Perhaps the most potent factor making for this naval efficiency is the well defined chain of responsibility leading from the captain down to the recruit fresh from the training station. The captain is personally responsible for his ship, and is held strictly to account if he fails to keep the ship and crew prepared for service. Naturally, the captain in turn holds the officers under him strictly responsible for the proper performance of their respective duties; and the officers hold the men responsible, thus completing the chain. Close "tabs" are kept on each officer's professional record. Individual reports, in minute detail, are filled out semi-annually by the superior officers to whom the officers are respectively responsible, and these reports are forwarded to Washington, where they are filed



for future reference. The opinion is prevalent throughout the Service that these reports rarely see the light of day, except when considered by examining or retiring boards. This is hard to understand, because they seem to be specially designed and suited to assist in getting the right man in the right place. Under the conditions existing on board a man-of-war, it is evident that the captain will not only report unfavorably upon officers who prove incompetent, but will also try to have competent officers substituted. This keen sense of personal responsibility makes for efficiency in more ways than one, and perhaps the most valuable way is the subtle influence it exerts in causing officers to gravitate naturally to the billets they are personally best qualified to fill. Thus the officer well qualified to be ordnance officer is usually so billeted, while perhaps a classmate whose inclination is toward engineering work is very properly detailed to the Engineer's Department. Divisional officers best qualified for turret work command turrets, and the experienced spotter and fire-control officer finds himself quite naturally in the fire-control division. "Efficiency," from top to bottom, is the watchword, and there is very little room for "politics," "special privilege," or "pull."

Under a republican form of government the difficulty of getting a continuous policy and non-partisan control for the Navy is recognized. It is evident, too, that considerable effort has already been made to apply some such system as that above outlined to the interior workings of the central and directing department of the Navy. To assist in further improvement, hints may be gathered from a study of the methods of foreign navy departments. For instance, it is generally conceded that the first step should be the establishment of an admiralty board or navy general staff, similar to those of foreign navies.

Such a general staff already exists in the War Department; and it may be added that other features of the War Department might be copied to advantage. Many examples of the success of such methods are to be found in both civil and military life. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that they might be used to advantage in the Navy, not only in filling vacancies in the Ordnance Department and gun factory, but also in the Judge Advocate General's Office, Office of Naval Intelligence, Naval Attaché assignments, etc.

It may be logically inferred, however, that innovations aiming at getting the right man in the right place will follow the establishment of a Navy general staff or admiralty board and the fixing of a chain of responsibility in the Navy Department similar to that now existing on board a battleship.

(signed) "NAVY."

#### CONSCRIPTION VERSUS VOLUNTEERING.

Garfield, Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems that one of the results of the present war so far as Great Britain is concerned will be the adoption of compulsory service. The Swiss system is the one that appeals as the best suited to Great Britain by the advocates of universal service. Personally I would prefer to see compulsory service rather than conscription, as the latter system offers too many loopholes to escape military service. France, prior to the war of 1870-71 raised her armies by a system of conscript levies, but after that debacle she discovered that she must insist on a nation in arms. No person will be any the worse through having twelve months' service, and learning habits of obedience, orderliness, discipline, wholesome food, regular hours, etc., at that period of life when such a course of training will have the best physical effects on young men just about to mature to full manhood. If America and Great Britain compel men to join the army, then our freedom is gone, we are told. Years ago the advocates of compulsory education had the same weak argument trotted out against their theories before compulsory education became an established fact. A nation trained to the use of arms is not a menace to personal or national liberty, as some persons assert; on the other hand, a small highly trained professional army with the rest of the nation engaged in peaceful pursuits and utterly untrained to arms is. This is where the menace comes, in the latter case, and not in the former.

A small, highly trained professional army at the beck and call of the leisured and governing class is a great menace to the workers. The capitalist class is a much abused class, but to me it seems idiotic to make the assertion that advocacy of compulsory service is another slim trick of the capitalists in their endeavor to further enslave the workers. In fact, they and not the workers will be the final losers should such a theory materialize into solid fact. I personally fail to see where either the Germans, Austrians, Serbs, Russians, Belgians or French fight less stubbornly or heroically because they are "pressed men." A voluntary army is not one whit more patriotic than one raised by compulsory service. In normal times of peace, what is the motive that drives a person to enlist? Patriotism—bah! Peddle that to the horse marines; not five per cent. in either Britain or America enlist from that motive. Some think the army life easy; others are attracted by brass buttons and the uniform; others see in the army an opportunity to see the world—this especially in the British service—some tired of the monotony of peace enlist in order to lead more active life; others again, tired of quarreling and warring at home, rush to the army as the only haven of peace. The vast majority enlist both in Britain and America in order to secure for a certain length of time three square meals a day with clothing and shelter and a little pocket money on the side.

Patriotism, we boast of it as if we were the only people who possessed this virtue, but give me the deeper, calmer, more lasting patriotism of the people of Continental Europe, who are willing to make huge sacrifices in order to maintain their national integrity, who are willing to devote one or two years of their lives to the state in order that they may be trained and efficient soldiers should the national necessity arise, which is far superior to the cheap flag-waving, vaudeville type of patriotism so characteristic of Britain and America.

Can we turn into fully equipped, efficient soldiers over night, men who in ordinary life are so fond of walking that they would quit a job rather than have to walk a mile to it; able without any hardening to fit them to cover thirty miles daily on full kit; accustom others, who hitherto had led lives of ease and luxury, to undergo the hard life in the muddy, slushy and often frozen trenches without being gradually hardened for such trying work? How many long months would elapse before the United States could equip and concentrate an army of 150,000 men ready for active service when we are devoid of the machinery and organization to handle so large a force?

Let us take England as an illustration. The woolen mills in Yorkshire—largest output in the world—have been working overtime for over three months and yet can't supply the demands of the government for khaki cloth. The shoe factories of Northampton have been all running full time on government work, turning out 150,000 pairs of shoes weekly, which is 50,000 pairs less than the government demand. All the small arm factories are working overtime, over 20,000 men working on three shifts fever heat at one arsenal—Woolwich—alone.

What happened in New England during the joint Army and National Guard maneuvers? The force was only 10,000, but owing to the complete breakdown of the commissariat and transport service, the troops in the field were forced for several days to subsist on half rations, and this, bear in mind, in a land of plenty and in times of peace. God only knows what chaos and confusion would have occurred had the force been 50,000. What of the clothing, shoes, arms, ammunition, hospital and medical supplies, horses for the cavalry, mules for transport service, transport wagons, motor truck wagons, ambulance corps, trained nurses and the hundred and one things necessary to equip the individual soldier for active service? How many weeks will it take to fully equip even the half trained National Guard for active service, let alone civilians?

So long as the United States has foreign possessions such as Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, etc., she will be obliged to raise a force to garrison those possessions by voluntary enlistment, but the best solution, so it seems to me, to raise an army, ready at a moment's notice, for home defense, is to adopt some form of compulsory service, something similar to that in vogue in Switzerland, where every able-bodied citizen is a trained and efficient soldier, and yet no one can accuse them of what is commonly known as "militarism." A little more decent treatment and respect in times of peace and a little less of slobber and sickly sentiment in times of national peril—that should be the attitude of the public toward the enlisted soldier of to-day.

JOHN MORGAN.

An implication in the letter of Mr. John Morgan, printed above, might be taken as an indictment of the Regular Army of the United States, hence we take occasion to qualify it. He speaks of "a small highly trained professional army at the beck and call of the leisured and governing class as a menace to the workers." But the history of the Regular Army of the United States and the comparatively small professional army of Great Britain shows that they have never been inimical to the interests of the workingmen. Wherever the professional soldiers have been called to duty at a time of labor troubles, it has never been to take one side or the other, but merely to preserve public law and order. In the last few months Regular troops have been doing strike duty in three states of the Union, and there has been nothing but the most commendatory comment on their appearance at the scene of strife. The general opinion has been that the situation was cleared up favorably both for organized labor and for capital by their taking the control of the disturbed fields. The Regular Army has a way of settling such disturbances so as to avoid bloodshed and to secure the good-will of both sides to the controversy.—EDITOR.

#### POSTED AT THE ANVIL CLUB.

From: Captain Yap.

To: Lieutenant Tack Hammer.

Cornville, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1915.

Dear Tack Hammer: You know I headed for home as soon as my leave came along. Landed here at 11 p.m., and it was home alright. Chancy drives the same old hack, but he charges a quarter instead of fifteen cents. More high living, you see.

This morning mother asked me to get the mail if I was going to town. It made me feel a boy again. I took the hint and started. Then she said, "Don't stay at the hotel too long," and I was sure that I had never left home.

Well, after getting the mail and telling the Postmaster where I was stationed now, it was time to drop in and buy a cigar at the American House. The old guard was there, a little grayer but in good form. The Hon. Charles Norton, who served a term in Congress in the 80's, ex-County Judge Simpson, Sam Reed, ex-editor of the Journal, and Robert Truitt, retired farmer. One thing led to another, and as these old boys read a great deal they naturally wanted me to talk Army and were rather worked up over national defense. The ex-Congressman led off. "Captain, when I was a member of Congress I formed the opinion that the Regular Army was completely out of touch with the people. It seemed that officers gathered their ideas of average Americans from what they saw in the city hotel lobbies."

Tack, you know we do spend a good deal of our leaves in the city hotel lobbies. The ex-editor took a chance about as follows: "You Army people think all outside of the Army ought to quit looking after themselves and give the Army from two to four years of their time. You say that's patriotism. I have been at some of your Army posts and seen what you do with a man's time when you get him. If you are real Army hustlers you instruct a man a couple of hours a day and over half of that two hours you put in at what you call close order drill. In reading of battles I never read in any modern history about those close order drills. Of course, Napoleon and Caesar had that sort of thing, but why do you putter at that so much when you can not use it in a fight?" I told the ex-editor we got discipline by drill. He snorted, "That's what they used to tell me every time I thought I had treed something. The guard house was for discipline. A court-martial was for discipline. A man has to wear his coat all buttoned up for discipline. You Army fellows don't seem to me to know just what you are wanting half the time."

The ex-judge cleared his throat and wanted to know, "Gentlemen, why do they want men from two to four years if they only engage them one-fourth or less of a working day in learning the art of war?" The ex-editor put this over: "Judge, these Regular Army officers of ours show that old King Solomon was the wise man; as the twig is bent the tree's inclined; a lot of those Army officers are honestly sure that it takes from two to four years to train a soldier, they honestly believe it because the neighbors do it, and they have always done it. They use the telephone and automobile and know about flying machines, but they hold it takes from two to four years to train a soldier and you can't even show them different."

The ex-farmer whooped in with his family troubles. "Folks, my boy James, as you know, is first sergeant of Company Q, 31st Infantry. He tells me he is doing

fine. He has put in four years with the Regulars. My boy Augustus took a full course of medicine in four years and he is going up to be examined for an Army doctor; if he passes he says he will be a first lieutenant and will get \$166 a month to start on, and it will go on up till he gets \$416. Sergeant Jimmie gets \$45. I have been trying to get Jimmie to come home and study medicine."

The ex-Congressman helped along, "This European war makes me think we need two million men with military training. Plenty of our youngsters would like to take a turn at soldiering, but they are not going to waste their time or have it wasted by having a six months' job spread over from two to four years. The Regular officers may be willing, but the people are not."

The ex-editor turned loose. "The fact is these Regular Army officers of ours have discoursed a lot about arousing the people as to the needs of the country regarding national defense. They seem to think the American people have no sense. We know as well as they do that we need adequate national defense, but we don't know how to work it out and, by gravity, I don't believe they do either. They talk about how long it takes to train a man to be a soldier. They don't know that even. They can't show you the worked out facts for that. We have voted them money, and all they can show you for it in trained men is an Army one-third the size of Switzerland's. And we spend a dollar on our Army for every nickel Switzerland spends on hers."

"We need two million trained men. Do you reckon we are going to have them on any two or four-year enlistment plan. Any intelligent American who does not expect to make soldiering a business knows that if he puts in from two to four years, being a private soldier, he is going to waste most of that time and he knows a private soldier's pay is not enough to pay him for wasting it. Any ordinary citizen knows that, whether the expert Regular officer does or not. There are several million Americans, sensible and patriotic enough to want military training and they would like to get it from the Regulars, but the Regulars have got to get up a training system with no waste motion or waste time in it to get them to sign up. Captain, you get your Regular Army to pass a three months' summer enlistment measure and you dig out a way to make soldiers in that time and see what happens."

"You Army fellows are in Abe Lincoln's ground hog boy's fix. There has got to be a ground hog in that hole. The real short enlistment has got to have an Army in it, if ye are ever going to prepare for war in peace."

Say Tack, I told them mother was waiting for her mail and beat it. When those old boys break loose they out jar the Anvil Club. Do you reckon we are as bad as they say? Yours,

CAPTAIN YAP.

#### THE SUBMARINE IN COAST DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems remarkable that the great advantage which would accrue to this country from having in the navy a large number of submarines for coast defense is not more evident to our legislators. Take the harbor of New York, for instance: Were it the home station of from twenty to thirty submarines, costing less than three battleships, the forts and batteries which defend the entrance to the harbor would be, to a great extent, unnecessary. These hornets of the sea could make it impossible for any battleship to enter the harbor, or to lie outside the harbor and bombard the city.

Similarly, if we had submarines in all the important harbors along our coast it would largely do away with the necessity for assembling cavalry, infantry and artillery forces of our mobile Army for the purpose of resisting an attempt to land an expeditionary force. A submarine in the midst of a fleet of transports could play havoc with them, and the existence of these submarines would make such an attempt so hazardous as to largely prevent the enemy from attempting it.

A dreadnought battleship costs twelve millions of dollars, and takes two years to build. It is not a commerce destroyer like the submarine. It is practically a floating fort; its function is largely defensive. It can move only in deep water, and thus can be utilized only in certain places and off certain coasts. It is enormously expensive to maintain.

A submarine, on the contrary, costs only a half million dollars or so to construct. It can be built in a few months. It can be carried by rail wherever it is most needed; or it can proceed by water under its own power. It is available in the shallowest of waters. It laughs at fixed torpedoes. It is a most effective commerce destroyer. It has a range of travel of over 3,000 miles. It has demonstrated its utility. It is the terror of the sea. It can be manufactured in quantities and kept ready, without material expense, for the demands of a defensive war.

We should have 200 of these submarines, at least, to protect our long line of coast, with fleets of them ready for service in Puget Sound, in San Francisco harbor, at the mouth of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, and at New York and Boston. Equipped in this way we would have little to fear from foreign aggression. The advent of the submarine may be our salvation!

COAST DEFENSE.

#### A CORRECTION.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 8, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your article entitled "Courtesy to Foreigners," page 853, issue of March 6, 1915, you say, speaking of Gen. F. V. Greene, "he wired Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene, U.S.A., at Army headquarters, Chicago, notifying him of the hour of the Admiral's arrival in that city so that General Greene might call upon him and provide for his entertainment."

While it would have been my great pleasure to contribute to the entertainment of the distinguished guest, I have not been at Army headquarters, Chicago, since last August, when I was relieved from duty there and assigned to the command of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. This information is supplied you so that any credit due the military officials in Chicago in this matter may be given to the proper persons.

H. A. GREENE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

Col. Daniel A. Frederick is in temporary command of the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago. Gen. F. V. Greene evidently overlooked this fact in telegraphing to Gen. H. A. Greene, U.S.A.



Gen. John A. Johnston, late U.S.A., was elected president, and former Assistant Secretary of War Oliver vice president of the Army League of the United States at the annual meeting of the League held March 11. William C. Endicott, the retiring president, remains with the League as an honorary vice president, but on account of other business is not able to devote the time that is required to discharge the duties connected with the office. The same is true with Robert E. Lee, who is succeeded by General Oliver as vice president. Especially qualified is General Johnston to talk on questions of national defense, on account of his experience as Adjutant General during the Spanish-American War, when he had charge of recruitment of both the Regular Army and the Volunteers. Since his resignation from the Army in 1903 General Johnston has been active in business affairs, and for three years and a half he was commissioner of the District of Columbia. Few former Army officers have a wider acquaintance. As chief of staff for the Adjutant General he organized all the inaugural parades since Cleveland's second term, with the exception of the last one, when he was district commissioner. He also organized the parades for the dedication of Grant's Tomb in New York and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, during his term as Assistant Secretary of War, was in charge of Militia Affairs and since retiring from office has been abroad studying the military system of other countries. Both he and General Johnston intend to give their personal attention to Army League affairs, being impressed with the importance of the adoption by this country of a policy of national defense which will provide for an adequate land force.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering, with the increase in the authorization for wireless telegraphy to \$1,500,000, is now preparing to extend a system to cover the entire Pacific Ocean. When this is completed practically all the business of the Navy Department with the Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines will be conducted by wireless. During the winter it has been possible with the Arlington radio station to keep Washington in touch with San Diego on the Pacific coast. But the Arlington station will not be as powerful as those that are to be established on the Panama Canal, Pacific coast, at Honolulu, and at Manila. At each of these stations there are to be three 600 foot towers instead of one as there is at Arlington. It is possible that the two smaller towers at Arlington will be replaced by 600-foot structures. An effort will be made to communicate from Honolulu to Manila direct, so as to avoid the necessity of maintaining a powerful station at Guam. If it is found that the distance between Hawaii and Manila is too great to keep the communications open night and day under all conditions, a large plant will be installed at Guam. With this wireless system, the Navy Department can be kept in constant touch with the fleet on the Pacific Ocean. Such an arrangement will be of great military value and will actually strengthen the fleet when it is in the Pacific. Much of the work, formerly done by despatch boats and scout cruisers, will be handled more effectively by radio communications, when the system that is being planned by the Navy is completed.

Secretary Garrison on March 6 sent a letter to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, requesting that some plan be suggested by which trade conditions, reported to exist in Manila because of lack of available shipping, might be relieved. Secretary Garrison's letter was based on a cable despatch of Feb. 19 from Governor General Harrison, stating that trade with the Philippine Islands is practically paralyzed. Due to scarcity of tonnage, freight rates have doubled and much cargo was awaiting shipment. Fictitious depression of prices of Philippine products had resulted. Mr. Harrison urged that arrangements be made with the Secretary of the Navy to have naval colliers at or bound for Manila take cargo to the United States on return trip, principally hemp, sugar, copra, cigars, in order to relieve situation. Probably 10,000 tons were ready for shipment. At the time of the receipt of this message there were three colliers en route to Manila, but Secretary Daniels found that the law made it impossible to use them for freight service. Governor General Harrison was notified of the situation and he replied with another urgent message asking that a plan be devised to get tonnage or vessels. It was upon receipt of this telegram that the Department of Commerce was consulted, and in his reply Secretary Redfield makes clear the inability of the Government to act because of lack of power, but he suggested the possibility of the use of steamers of the Panama Steamship Line.

The confirmation of the nominations of Colonels Goethals, Hodges and Sibert, Brigadier General Gorgas and Civil Engineer Rousseau in the open Senate is without precedent except in the one case of a Senator whose appointment by the President to office was confirmed without being first referred to a committee. Senator Chamberlain would not have made the motion for the confirmation of the nomination of the Panama Canal builders if he had not known that it would receive a unanimous vote. This action of the Senate gives additional honor to that conferred by the bill which promoted the officers and extended to them the thanks of Congress.

William T. Hornaday, the head of the New York Zoological Park, tells us in a letter to the New York Times that "when an Army officer like General Wood can be denounced to the President of the United States by a man like Bishop Greer for having approved the plans and purposes of the American Defense Legion, it is timid to say that American patriotism and the American sense of proportion have both reached a mighty low ebb. Suppose General Wood," says Dr. Hornaday, "had 'officially' indorsed the legion and had 'officially' promoted its propaganda? Would that have been one jot or tittle any more or any less than his duty to his country and his countrymen? I challenge all men to show wherein there is one thing unpatriotic, unwise or untimely in any of the plans and purposes of the legion. If Congress will not heed the voice of the people regarding the increase of the defenders of this nation then it

is high time for the people to act in the matter independently! The men who have founded the legion are wise, patriotic and farseeing men, and I wish that I had been invited to become one of them. As an American citizen, I sincerely hope that General Wood and every other officer of the United States Army, active and retired, and every official of our War Department will both personally and officially push along the legion. For every citizen who may denounce them for doing so, I am sure there will be 10,000 who will uphold them."

The American Legion, with headquarters in New York city, was chartered at Albany, N.Y., on March 6 by the Secretary of State. Alexander M. White, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., E. Ormande Power, Julian T. Davies, jr., and Arthur S. Hoffman are the directors.

The National Security League has begun the formation of branches of the league in fifty-two cities, and from now until Congress meets again every effort will be made to stir up interest in war preparedness in the hope that Congress may do more in the way of appropriations. S. Stanwood Menken, president of the league, in discussing this topic said: "To do this work of organization the league asks for broad public support. It has no apostle of peace with palaces abroad and millions at home to help it. It has raised its money in small amounts, mostly \$1 bills, but it is now clear that the American people understand that to secure preparedness and all the protection the country needs against war they must bring home to Congress the fact of public interest. The league is in need of volunteer workers, contributors and members, and invites those interested to call at its headquarters at 25 Pine street, New York city, where their co-operation will be welcomed."

The recent deep diving achievement at New London from the Walke calls attention to the importance of the increase in the allowance of divers in the Navy. With the assistance of P.A. Surg. G. R. W. French, Gun. R. D. Stilson made a record breaking deep dive of 274 feet. Although Gunner Stilson has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of material for the Navy at the risk of his life, his total extra allowance for diving is said to have amounted to only \$40 or \$50. For repairing a propeller of one of the warships, Gunner Stilson's allowance amounted to eighty cents. This is due to the law fixing the allowance for divers at \$1.20 per hour for the actual time that they are under the water. The importance of diving has been greatly increased in the Navy by the development of the torpedo. Divers are absolutely necessary to the handling of torpedoes and submarines. It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy will shortly take up the subject and will probably make some recommendation at the next session of Congress.

Owing to the doubtful construction of the provision in the Army Appropriation Act transferring permanent captains of the Porto Rico Regiment to the Infantry of the Regular Army, the Secretary of War is puzzled as to whether the act creates immediately vacancies in the Porto Rico Regiment. A casual reading of the amendment creates the impression that the captains will remain on duty with the Porto Rico Regiment until they are promoted or retired. If this is true, the provision does not create any additional officers in the Army after the former permanent captains of the Porto Rico Regiment retire. The Secretary of War has referred the provision to the Judge Advocate General for his opinion.

The indications are that Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U.S.A., will be detailed to command the Northern Pacific Coast Artillery District, and Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert to the Pacific Coast Artillery District. The law promoting Colonels Hodges and Sibert transfers them to the line, and Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, it is stated, has decided that they are no longer available for duty with Engineers. The river and harbor appropriations specify that money should be expended under the direction of Engineer officers, and Generals Hodges and Sibert are now in the line. The question as to their assignment will not be settled until the officers have accepted their commissions, which they have not done up to this date.

Major General Goethals has asked the War Department to detail an officer to the Canal Zone to locate the new barracks that will be constructed by the appropriation carried in the Army bill. The matter has been referred to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who plans to visit the canal and take up the question of establishing a new Department of the Canal. Two sections of Telegraph Company H, now at Texas City, in command of Lieut. K. B. Edmunds, have been ordered to the Panama Canal. There will be about forty-five men in the detachment. The troops will probably camp at Empire. All of the equipment for telephone and telegraph connection for the mobile troops stationed there will be carried by the detachment.

Something like a million dollars will be expended at Newport during the approaching fiscal year in manufacturing torpedoes. The last year's Naval Appropriation bill carried \$260,000 for the improvement of the plant at Newport, and it is now equipped to turn out the last word in torpedoes. Although the Navy Department will not give out any of the details, it is generally understood that most of the work at Newport will be on long range torpedoes. Torpedoes are proving to be an important factor in the European war, and the Navy Department intends to keep the Newport plant busy turning out the latest and most powerful torpedoes.

The Field Officers' Class, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to report not later than March 27 for course April 1 to May 31, is as follows: Capt. James H. Reeves, 3d Cav., Major W. J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., Capt. J. M. Morgan, 12th Cav., Major E. L. Phillips, 13th Cav., Major H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., Major R. H. McMaster, 4th F.A.

As the Navy Department is not provided with Aladdin's lamp they cannot secure an armor plate factory at call, and there are still a good many stages of progress over which they will have to pass before they secure a sufficient supply of armor plate to meet even the present

requirements of naval construction. The Philadelphia Navy Yard can, no doubt, furnish the necessary ground for the factory, but the erection of the buildings has not yet reached even the stage of exact calculation as to the cost. A plant of 10,000 tons would require some three-quarters of a million of dollars annually for repairs and maintenance, and one of 20,000 tons over a million dollars.

The visit of Rear Admiral Cameron R. Winslow at the Navy Department on March 11 created the impression in Washington that he was being considered as the new Chief of Operations for the Navy. It is stated that Admiral Winslow was summoned from Newport by the Secretary to discuss plans for a reorganization of the Navy under the Chief of Operations scheme, and that the Secretary has him under consideration for the place. The other officers that are being most frequently mentioned for the place are Admiral Fiske and Captain Winterhalter.

Tests of Matanuska coal from Alaska on board the U.S.S. Maryland indicate that it has a capacity of 91 to 99.6 per cent. in comparison with the 100 per cent. efficiency of the Pocahontas coal. The board conducting the four tests, of which Capt. Philip Andrews was president, report that the coal "is suitable in every respect for use in the naval service." The per cent. of efficiency in the first test was 99.6, in the second 91, in the third 95, and in the fourth 98.

Important steps to safeguard the neutrality of the United States were taken this week by the Navy Department and the Coast Guard Service. There was a concentration of ships of both branches of the Government at the port of New York. The Coast Guard Service ordered the cutter Mohawk in from her cruising grounds off the Atlantic coast to take a station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to reinforce the other Coast Guard ships in the harbor. Secretary Daniels ordered the destroyers Drayton and McDougal up from Guantanamo to join the gunboat Dolphin to watch New York Harbor.

The tentative plans of the two new battleships, if they accord with the recommendations of the Naval General Board, will provide for a duplication of the Pennsylvania class in general characteristics. The destroyers are expected to be of 1,100 tons displacement, with a speed of thirty knots. Three of the six destroyers must be built on the west coast, and Puget Sound and Mare Island are expected to compete with private plants.

"As other evidence that the effectiveness of the aeroplane in warfare is recognized by heads of the U.S. Army," says the Texas City Star of March 1, "the machine-gun companies of the 2d Division at Texas City are to have practice in firing overhead at kites. This kind of practice was had first on March 1 on the bay shore at Texas City by the Machine-gun Company of the 26th Infantry, under Lieut. K. P. Williams."

The Judge Advocate General sees no legal objection in the retention of quarters by a non-commissioned officer for the use of his family, providing it is clearly understood that such quarters must be vacated as soon as required for other purposes. The officer, who is a sergeant, is doing temporary duty elsewhere, and has appealed to the War Department for permission to leave his family in his old quarters.

A force of Philippine Constabulary on March 5 succeeded in capturing five of the generals who took part in the Christmas Eve uprising. They are Salazar, Marcan, Santos, Papa and Gatdula. For nearly three months the Constabulary has been hunting them. The insurrection had been arranged to start simultaneously at Manila and Navotas, ten miles from Manila.

It is expected that the first aero squadron will be organized at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., as soon as its equipment, now under construction, is provided. Twenty officers and ninety-six enlisted men will compose the squadron, which is expected to find quarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

President Wilson, it was announced on March 5, has abandoned his intention to make a transcontinental tour in March to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The President has asked Vice President Marshall to represent him at San Francisco, and Mr. Marshall has consented.

A cable has just been received from General Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal, dated March 10, advising that ships were passing through the Culebra Cut that day. This means that the canal is now open to commerce again.

One hundred Vickers machine rifles and tripod mounts are to be built by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., which has obtained from the English company the exclusive right of manufacture.

We give under our Army head in this issue General Orders from the War Department establishing a Board of Review to deal with matters of coast defense.

Troops I, K, L and M, 3d U.S. Cavalry, which have been on duty at Mission, Texas, have gone to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., March 9, with twenty-three officers and 461 casuals.



## ADVANCEMENTS FOR PANAMA SERVICE.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appointed major general from March 4, 1915, as a reward for his services in the construction of the Panama Canal, of which he was in charge, was born in New York June 29, 1858. He entered West Point June 14, 1876, and was graduated No. 2 in his class in June, 1880, and was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He is at present Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and previously supervised the construction of the Panama Canal, being chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Following graduation from the U.S.M.A. he had a brief tour of duty at the Academy and was then sent to Willets Point, N.Y., in charge of some government work. From Willets Point he went West, being assigned to duty as the Engineer officer of the Department of the Columbia. He had two years of this, from November, 1882, to November, 1884. Following this he spent four years at the Military Academy, serving most of the time as principal assistant professor of civil and military engineering. In March, 1891, he was placed in charge of the government work of improvement on the Tennessee River. This lasted from March, 1891, until Oct. 6, 1894. He constructed the Mussell Shoals canal, and this work is known as his greatest achievement in an engineering way. He also built the Marietta lock in the Ohio River. After being relieved from his Tennessee River work he went to Washington as assistant to the Chief of Engineers of the Army. He served in this capacity from October, 1894, to May, 1898. While under the Chief of Engineers the war with Spain broke out, and the then Major Goethals was made a lieutenant colonel of Volunteers. For several months in 1898 he was Chief Engineer of the 1st Army Corps and served in Southern camps. When the Chinese Boxer troubles broke out in 1900 Major Goethals went to the Orient with the forces. He was on duty in Newport, R.I., from Aug. 1, 1900, to June 1, 1903, in charge of the fortifications and river and harbor work. He was promoted colonel Dec. 3, 1909, has served on the General Staff of the Army, and is considered one of the ablest officers in the Service. He has done much to aid in the working out of a scheme for coast and harbor defense. The selection of Colonel Goethals to supervise the Panama Canal construction was due primarily to the fact that he was regarded as an Army engineer of greatest energy and experience for the important work.

Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appointed brigadier general March 4, 1915, as a reward for services in the Panama Canal Zone, was born in Massachusetts Feb. 25, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1881, standing No. 4 in his class. After serving on staff duties and at Willets Point to May, 1885, he was inspector of rifle practice for the Battalion of Engineers, and was on duty at Creedmoor during a part of the time. Among other duties he was on duty at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of civil and military engineering, and also as principal assistant professor. He was later engaged on various works of river and harbor improvement, surveys, etc. He reached the grade of captain in 1893, and during the war with Spain served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Engineers. In Porto Rico this regiment was engaged in making roads and surveys, constructing defensive works, reservoir and refrigerating plant, repairing masonry, timber bridges, etc. Colonel Hodges subsequently was also in charge of certain river improvements in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. He was also, among other duties, chief engineer officer, Department of Cuba, in 1901-2; was in charge of the purchasing department, Isthmian Canal Commission, and also general purchasing officer in 1907. He was a delegate to the Tenth International Navigation Congress at Milan, Italy, in 1905. He was placed on duty at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, as assistant chief engineer, in charge of design of locks, dams and regulating works, Isthmian Canal, July 15, 1908. He is also a member of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation. He reached the grade of colonel July 10, 1911, by the retirement of Fisk.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appointed brigadier general March 4, 1915, as a reward for his services in the construction of the Panama Canal, was born in Gadsden, Ala., on Oct. 12, 1860. He was a student in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa from 1878 to 1880, and then entered West Point, being graduated with the class of 1884. He received his commission as second lieutenant on June 15, 1884, but continued his studies by entering the Engineering School of Application, from which he was graduated in 1887. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1896, major in 1904 and lieutenant colonel in 1909. From 1887 to 1892 he was in charge of lock and dam work on the Kentucky, Green and Barren Rivers, and during the ensuing two years was engaged in the work of excavating a ship channel in the connecting waters of the Great Lakes. Following this he spent four years in river improvement work in Arkansas, and from 1898 to 1899 he was an instructor in the Engineering School of Application. In the latter year he was detailed for duty in the Philippines as chief engineer of the 8th Army Corps. He also served as chief engineer and general manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad. On his return to the United States he was placed in charge of a river and harbor improvement district, embracing the Louisville and Portland Canal and the Green, Barren and Wabash Rivers, with headquarters at Louisville. From December, 1911, until his appointment to the canal service he had charge of a river and harbor improvement district near Pittsburgh. He was appointed a member of the Canal Commission in the reorganization of April 1, 1908, and was placed in charge of the old Department of Lock and Dam Construction, with headquarters at Culebra. He remained at the head of that organization until the creation of the Atlantic Division on July 1, 1908, when he was made its division engineer, in charge of the construction of Gatun locks, dam and spillway, of the west breakwater at Toro Point, and of work in the harbor and channel section of the Atlantic entrance. All of the above mentioned projects were practically completed under his jurisdiction, and the work was so far finished on Feb. 1, 1914, as to permit of the division being abolished as of that date.

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., engineer of terminal construction, Panama Canal Zone, who has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral of the lower nine in reward for his services during the construction of the canal, was born in New York, April 19, 1870. He was appointed a civil engineer with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy on Sept. 29, 1898.

He served at the navy yard, New York, from Oct. 31, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1898; at the naval station, New London, Conn., from Dec. 18, 1898, to June 5, 1899; in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, from June 7, 1899 to Jan. 30, 1903; at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., from Feb. 10, 1903, to Dec. 20, 1906. He was promoted to civil engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, from March 17, 1906, serving in that grade in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, from Jan. 4, 1906, to Jan. 5, 1907, from which date he was commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years. Under date of March 13, 1907, he tendered his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and under date of March 16, 1907, was appointed by Executive order a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, assuming such duties in March, 1907. He was promoted to civil engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Oct. 18, 1909. He was advanced to the grade of civil engineer, with the rank of rear admiral from March 4, 1915, in accordance with Congressional action of that date. Since March, 1907, to the present date, he has served on duty as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Officers who upon their retirement will receive an advance of one grade in rank as authorized by Congress in reward of their service in the Canal Zone are the following: Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Cols. Chester Harding, Edgar Jadwin, Majors George M. Hoffman, James P. Jervey, Horton W. Stickle, Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Capt. William H. Rose, 1st Lieut. Albert H. Acher, all of the Corps of Engineers; Col. John L. Phillips, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Majors George H. Crabtree, Theodore C. Lyster, Robert E. Noble, all of the Medical Corps; Capt. Courtland Nixon, Charles W. Barber, Inf.; Capt. Frank O. Whitlock, Robert E. Wood, 1st Lieut. Frederick Mears, Walter D. Smith, all of the Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, Coast Art., retired. The section of the bill under which the advance rank is provided for is as follows: "Such officers of the Army and Navy as were detailed for duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission on the Isthmus of Panama for more than three years, and who shall not have been advanced in rank by any other provision of this bill, shall be advanced one grade in rank upon retirement: Provided, That any officer of the Army or Navy now on the retired list with similar service shall be immediately advanced one grade in rank on the retired list of the Army or Navy."

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Under the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill the following brigadier generals of the Army on the retired list will be advanced to the grade of major general with the pay and allowances of a brigadier general on the list: William M. Graham, Jacob F. Kent, Thomas M. Anderson, James H. Wilson, Peter J. Osterhaus. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin is promoted on the retired list to major general with all of the allowances.

Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel Feb. 28, 1915, to fill an original vacancy, was born in New Hampshire June 26, 1862, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant of Engineers. He stood No. 6 in his class. His first duty after graduation was at Willets Point and then on the rifle range at Creedmoor, N.Y. Among many other duties he served at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of mathematics. He also served as an assistant to Colonel Gillespie, in charge of the construction of defensive work at Sandy Hook, N.J. He was engaged in the improvement of various rivers and harbors, including the Columbia River and other water courses in Oregon, and also had charge of defensive works in the Columbia River and of various river work in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. He was in charge of defenses of Portsmouth, N.H., and of river and harbor works in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Lake Champlain, and of defensive works on Lake Champlain. He was also engaged on the defenses of Boston, served at Washington Barracks and in the Philippine Islands. He was engineer officer of the Department of Luzon, 1903-04, and was in charge of all fortification construction in the Philippine Islands. He was subsequently, among other duties, in charge of defenses at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, and was in charge of improvement of rivers and harbors in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was a member of various boards pertaining to river and harbor works, defensive works, military posts, etc. His last post of duty was at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel March 5 by the advancement of Goethals, was born in Kansas June 14, 1864. He is at present on duty as an observer with the German army. Colonel Kuhn was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 14, 1885, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He was graduated from the Engineer School of Application 1888; was instructor at the U.S. Military Academy from Aug. 31, 1889, to August, 1894; on duty in office of Chief of Engineers August, 1896, to May 31, 1898; served as major and chief engineer, Volunteers, May 31, 1898, to April 12, 1899; was instructor at U.S. Military Academy September, 1900, to Aug. 31, 1903, and was on duty with the Japanese forces as observer during the Russian-Japanese war. He speaks German and French, and is an officer of high attainments. Colonel Kuhn, among other services, was on duty at Willets Point, and has served on many important boards of officers and has worked on improvements of rivers and harbors, construction of bridges, etc. He was assistant professor of civil and military engineering at the U.S.M.A., and was in charge of the supervision of the erection of a new academic building, 1891-93. He served as acting adjutant of the U.S.M.A.; was in charge of the defenses of San Francisco Bay at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Mason. He was on duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, and was at the U.S.M.A. Aug. 15, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1903, being in charge of the erection of the officers' mess and remodeling the library building. He served in the Philippine Islands Oct. 1, 1903, to March 2, 1904, and was Military Attaché at the U.S. Legation at Tokio, Japan, for the purpose of observing the Japanese army during the war with Russia. He served in the office of the Chief of Staff at Washington, and was on duty at Norfolk, Va., in charge of fortification work and river and harbor improvements.

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel March 5, 1915, by the advance-

ment of Hodges, was born in Maryland Dec. 20, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1885, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant of Engineers. He was graduated No. 2 in his class. Colonel Craighill was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1897, major in 1904, and lieutenant colonel in 1909. He was appointed a major of the 40th U.S. Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, serving with that command in Philippine campaigns. He is also a graduate of the Engineer School of Application, class of 1888. Colonel Craighill during his many details of duty served first at Willets Point, and was later connected with improvements of the Mississippi River and was an assistant to Colonel Poe and Col. William P. Craighill, his father. He was on engineering work at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and was in charge of the improvement of Coosa River, Ala., and on duty in New York city in connection with fortification work, and was engineer of the 3d Lighthouse District. He served as adjutant of the Engineer Battalion and was at Wilmington, N.C., in charge of various works of fortifications and river and harbor improvement. Colonel Craighill was assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia. He served in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, and in 1898 was appointed major and chief engineer, U.S. Volunteers. He served as Assistant Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, and in the Philippines against the insurgents, taking part in a number of engagements. Colonel Craighill served on the staff of Major General Chaffee in China during the Boxer rebellion, and was a member of the Department of Military Intelligence to observe the French and Russian forces. He was also engaged in harbor improvement at Manila; was in charge of various improvements of rivers in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and in the defenses of Mobile, etc. His present station is Boston, Mass.

Col. Henry Kirby, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired upon his own application from active service March 9, 1915, after more than forty years' service has been at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and also on leave at Asheville, N.C. He was born in North Carolina Oct. 20, 1851, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 15, 1877, and promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, and was promoted second lieutenant five days later. He remained with the 10th Infantry until Feb. 4, 1903, when he was promoted major, 18th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Infantry, Jan. 19, 1911. After graduation leave he served on frontier duty in Texas, scouting to May 11, 1879, when he was ordered North to Fort Porter, N.Y. In the summer of 1884 he was ordered to frontier duty at Fort Union, N.M., and then went to West Point as assistant instructor of tactics to August, 1888. Other subsequent service included frontier duty in New Mexico and Arizona to 1894; regimental adjutant, 10th Infantry, Sept. 27, 1899; on general recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn., from Oct. 1, 1897, to April 18, 1899. From May of the latter year to March, 1903, he served in Cuba, and then went for a short tour to the Philippines. After returning to the United States he served on recruiting and other duty, and went to the Philippines again Nov. 8, 1907, with the 18th Infantry; returned to the United States some two years later, and in 1911 was in the islands on a third tour. He reached the grade of colonel March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 3d Infantry. Colonel Kirby would have been retired for age Oct. 20, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Sweet, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list, was born in New York June 26, 1877, and he entered the Navy Sept. 22, 1894. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander Oct. 20, 1910. He was last on duty at Mare Island, Cal.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly of heart disease in the library of the University Club, New York city, March 7, 1915. General Anderson discussed the European war with friends and seated himself in an easy chair to read the war bulletins. A few minutes later an attendant observed that General Anderson had collapsed, and a physician was summoned. He was dead when the physician reached his side. The body was forwarded to the Anderson home in Bernardsville, N.J. General Anderson was retired from active service Oct. 16, 1912, at his own request after forty-five years of service, and was not only a very able officer but a popular one. He was born in Bernardsville, N.J., Sept. 30, 1849, and was appointed to the 6th Cavalry from the Military Academy as a second lieutenant June 12, 1871. He continued with that regiment until his promotion to be colonel of the 8th Cavalry, April 18, 1903, with the exception of a brief service as major of the 7th. He was transferred to the 1st Cavalry Sept. 5, 1906, and Nov. 24, 1908, to the 9th Cavalry, from which he was appointed brigadier general March 20, 1911. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel, 38th U.S. Infantry, serving with that command in the Philippine campaigns. General Anderson's service during the forty-five years since he entered the Military Academy in 1867 were very extensive and varied, including duty as acting engineer, 1874-75; as A.D.C. to General Kantz, 1875-77; as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, 1877-81; on board to select a small arm, 1899-03, and one to recommend a uniform caliber for Army, Navy and Marine Corps, 1898; as Superintendent of Yellowstone Park and in command of Fort Yellowstone, Feb. 14, 1891, to June 23, 1897; on duty at the Army War College in 1903; commanding Jefferson Barracks, 1905; detailed to the General Staff, 1906; chief of staff to the Atlantic Division and Department of the East, 1906 and after. It was service in the field, however, on frontier duty and in expeditions against the Indians that established General Anderson's reputation as a Cavalry officer. From 1871 to 1887 he was almost continuously on frontier duty, a large portion of this time being spent against hostile Indians. In 1898 he was in command of the 6th Cavalry camp. He was in the advance of the southern column in Luzon, Jan. 1, 1900; in the engagements at Talisay, Luzon, Jan. 11, 1900, and Lipa, Luzon, Jan. 13; in the capture of Lipa and Rosario, Jan. 13; San José, Jan. 15, and Batangas, Jan. 16; at Batangas and in the field until Nov. 26, 1900; on the expedition to Marinduque in September and October, 1900; on the island of Panay, Dec. 1, 1900, until May, 1901; in action near Dingle, Panay, Dec. 14, 1900, and at Mt. Quingit, Dec. 23, 1900. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service June 30, 1901.

Major Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, U.S.A., retired, died at Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., March 6,



1915. Major Rittenhouse was a veteran of the Civil War and was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1839. He was appointed to the Army from civil life, second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Artillery, May 14, 1861. He became first lieutenant in 1862; captain, 5th Artillery, in 1870, and was retired Oct. 7, 1874, for wounds in the line of duty, and was advanced to major on the retired list in 1904. He was breveted captain in 1864 for gallant service in the battle of Bethesda Church, and during the campaign before Richmond, Va. He received the brevet of major in 1865, for good conduct and gallant services during the war. Among other services he was with the Army of the Potomac, 1862-64, participating in all the campaigns of those years. He received the wounds which resulted in his retirement while in command of Battery B, 5th Artillery, at the siege of Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864. He was engaged with Buell's Army in the siege of Corinth in 1862 and the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the battle of Rappahannock Station, the operations at Mine Run, battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Po River, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna and Bethesda Church.

Asst. Naval Constr. Charles A. Harrington, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., March 10, 1915. He was born in Fall River, Mass., June 29, 1880, and entered the Navy as a naval cadet on July 2, 1900. He was promoted to the grade of ensign Feb. 2, 1906, and served as such until May 23, 1907, when he was appointed an assistant naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade). In the latter grade he served at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from June 28, 1909, to June 17, 1912; as inspector of hull material for Western District, Pittsburgh, Pa., from Jan. 20, 1913, to September, 1913; and as superintendent constructor at works of Craig Shipbuilding Company, Long Beach, Cal., from Sept. 11, 1913, to July 26, 1914, this being his last active duty. At the time of his death he was under treatment at the naval hospital, Las Animas.

Brig. Gen. George F. Hall, Mass. V.M., retired, who was one of Governor Greenhalge's staff, died March 8, 1915, in Hull. He had been ill for some time with pneumonia. He was born in Charlestown, July 31, 1844, and when he was seventeen he began his military career as a private in the 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, serving in the Civil War. He was made inspector of rifle practice of the 1st Infantry, M.V.M., in 1889, and was appointed to Governor Greenhalge's staff as inspector general of rifle practice. He made a vigorous fight for better marksmanship, for which he offered medals. When he retired from Governor Wolcott's staff in 1897 he was given the title of brigadier general. General Hall was a member of Eleusis lodge of Masons, of Boston, St. Bernard's Commandery, Knights Templar, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

First Lieut. James H. Waddell, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., died in New York city March 3, 1915. Colonel Wadsworth, in orders announcing the death, says, in part: "Lieutenant Waddell joined the regiment from civil life as second lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1911, and was assigned to Company F—his promotion to first lieutenant following on Dec. 19, 1912. He had been for a considerable period senior first lieutenant in the regiment, having declined on several occasions to avail himself of his right of seniority to obtain advancement to a captaincy. The modesty and self-effacing devotion to duty which were his striking characteristics are in no way more clearly shown than in his refusal to accept the honor of promotion to a grade in which he feared, through other legitimate demands upon his time and efforts, he might fail to render that full measure of earnest and unceasing service which he held a company commander should always be prepared to give."

Mrs. Virginia M. S. Cusack, widow of Major John Cusack, U.S.A., died at Chevy Chase, Md., March 1, 1915.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Gibbs Turner, wife of Major W. J. Turner, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Mrs. John G. Workizer, died at Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1915.

Mrs. Julia Hunt Tomkins, mother of Major James S. Tomkins, U.S.A., and sister of the late Gens. Henry J. and Levin C. Hunt, U.S.A., died March 4, 1915, aged ninety years.

Thomas Selfridge Kellond, son of Capt. and Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond, U.S.A., died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 6, 1915, aged one year and eleven months.

Mrs. Cornelia D. Cunningham, mother of 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., died of pneumonia at her home in Atlanta, Ga., on Feb. 19, 1915.

The death of Gen. William D. Gill, Inspector General of the Maryland State Militia, and member of Governor Goldsborough's staff, occurred in Baltimore Feb. 9, 1915, of heart trouble. He had many friends in the Army and Navy and was interested in the Services.

Mr. James H. Naill, of El Reno, Okla., who died suddenly at his home on March 4, 1915, has two daughters in the Service, the wives of Capt. W. W. Taylor, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. T. Phinney, Inf., U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Turner, nee Gibbs, wife of Major William J. Turner, U.S.A., retired, died very suddenly March 4, 1915, quite painlessly at Baltimore, Md. She had around her husband, Major Turner, her son Frank and Capt. J. G. Workizer, U.S.A., her daughters, Marion and Laura, and all her little grandchildren.

Major Gen. Dmitry Stepanovitch Vassiliev, forty-four years old, Acting Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, D.C., and in that capacity in charge of the buying of war supplies for Russia in the United States, died March 8, 1915, in New York city, at the Plaza, where he had established his New York headquarters. General Vassiliev had served as Attaché for six years. For several years previous to his retirement from active service on account of illness, in 1908, he was the Czar's aid aboard the royal yacht. On retiring he received the title of major general. General Vassiliev is survived by his widow, who was at the hotel with him. She is the daughter of Admiral Rimsky Korsakoff, of the Russian navy.

Mrs. Katherine Julia Powell Randolph, widow of Major Gen. Wallace Fitz Randolph, U.S.A., died on March 2, 1915, in Washington, D.C., and was buried March 4 beside her husband at Arlington. Her death was due to pneumonia. The funeral services were held at the Church of the Epiphany. The pallbearers included General Fitzhugh, Gen. Montgomery Macomb, Admiral O'Neill, Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Mr. James T. Williams, jr., Mr. Frederick H. Brooke, Col. Charles G. Treat, Col. Alexander Rodgers, Dr. Thomas Clayton, Dr. A. L. Staveland, Walter Howe, Mandeville Carlisle, Reginald Huidekoper and Frederic Huidekoper. Before her marriage Mrs. Randolph was Miss Powell, a

daughter of Samuel Powel, of Powelton, Philadelphia. She was well known in Washington, Philadelphia and Newport. She had lived in Washington since 1899. Two daughters, Miss Annie Powel Randolph and Miss Mary Randolph, survive her.

Capt. Charles Harrod Campbell, late U.S.A., and U.S.V., who died at Washington, D.C., March 6, 1915, was born in Washington, D.C., and married Elena Porter, a daughter of the late Admiral D. D. Porter, U.S.N. He was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from July 1, 1883, to July 25, 1884, and was appointed second lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Artillery, Feb. 4, 1865. He was breveted first lieutenant for meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the Confederate army. He was appointed second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Cavalry, in 1886, and resigned from the Army Feb. 15, 1881, while captain, 6th Cavalry. He received the brevet of first lieutenant and captain in 1867 for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Va.

Madeleine Alida Schuyler Shaw, daughter of P.A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S.N., and Grazia Livingston Shaw, and granddaughter of Commodore R. G. Denig and Mrs. Denig, and niece of Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C., died in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 4, 1915, and was buried at Whitinsville, Mass., March 7, 1915. She was born in Porto Rico Jan. 5, 1908.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Crowley, Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Mr. Harry B. Andreas, of Manila. Miss Crowley is a sister of Mrs. Sturtevant and of Mrs. R. F. Migdalski, wife of Lieutenant Migdalski, 8th U.S. Cav.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Catherine A. Birney, to Ensign James Hale Strong, U.S.N., now on duty at the training station, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Paym. John J. Gaffney, U.S.N., and Miss Juanita M. Walsh, sister of Lieut. R. F. Walsh, 24th U.S. Inf., were married at Manila, P.I., Jan. 16, 1915.

The engagement of Miss Anna Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harrison, of Washington, to Ensign Wells E. Goodhue, U.S.N., is announced. The wedding will take place next fall. Miss Harrison made her debut in Rochester, N.Y., the past winter, being introduced by her aunt, Mrs. Frank Judson Hass, at a large reception.

A wedding of much interest in naval circles will take place the last of next month, when Miss Anita B. Cresap becomes the bride of Ensign Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N.

Mr. Charles Harvey Raymond, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anita Jane Caldwell, daughter of Mrs. George Edwin Caldwell, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 27, 1915.

The illness of Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N., has become so serious that the date of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Alice Little, to Mr. James Lounsbury, which had been set for March 21, is now undetermined, it is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pierce Grant, of Montclair, N.J., gave a dinner March 6, at the Essex County Country Club near their home to announce the engagement of Mrs. Grant's sister, Miss Helen Underwood, formerly of Covington, Ky., to Major Charles De Lano Hine, of Vienna, Va., and the Army and Navy Club, New York, a well known railroad man and organization expert. Miss Underwood is a daughter of the late Lieutenant Governor John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, a Confederate soldier, and long a leader in public affairs. Her mother, also deceased, was likewise from a prominent Kentucky family, having been born Drucilla Duncan, of Bowling Green. Miss Underwood's paternal grandfather, Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, represented Kentucky in the United States Senate with Henry Clay. Judge Underwood, while serving in Congress and a widower, married Miss Elizabeth Threlkeld Cox, of Georgetown, D.C., and John C. Underwood was their son. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, is a grandson of Senator Joseph Rogers Underwood and a cousin of Miss Helen Underwood. Major Hine, heretofore considered by his friends as a confirmed bachelor, is the son of Mrs. Alma De Lano Hine, and the late Major Orrin Eugene Hine, U.S.V., of Vienna, Va., and is a brother of Mrs. John Warnock Echols, of the same town. The present Major Hine was born and reared in Vienna, and graduated from the Washington High School in 1885. He won a cadetship at West Point in a competitive examination in Alexandria, Va., graduating in 1891. While a cadet on furlough he volunteered as instructor on the staff of the late Gen. Albert Ordway during the encampment at the District of Columbia National Guard at Fort Washington in 1889, and the following summer was detailed for the same duty. This led to his being commissioned a major in the 1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War and with this regiment he saw active service in Cuba. Major Hine is a member of the bar, having graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1893 while a lieutenant in the Army. He resigned from the Army in 1895 and went into railroad work. While senior vice president of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico in 1912 and 1913 Major Hine had numerous interesting and exciting experiences in revolution ridden zones of Mexico. When his professional engagements elsewhere permit the Major is active in highway improvements and other public matters in Virginia. He is a member of the Washington Country Club, the Army and Navy Clubs in Washington and New York, the Railroad Club, New York, and of the American Club in the City of Mexico.

The marriage of Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Anne Lee Gaines, of El Paso, was solemnized on Feb. 27 at the First Presbyterian Church, El Paso, Texas, and was a very brilliant affair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles L. Overstreet. The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion, a color scheme of green and white being carried out with palms, ferns, smilax, quantities of Easter lilies, white candles and tulle. The "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin" was played as the wedding party entered. Miss Martha Thurmond led the bridesmaids who joined the groomsmen before the rostrum. The matron of honor, Mrs. Frank Murchison, and the maid of honor, Miss Lemire Nebeker, directly preceded the bride who entered with her father, Mr. W. L. Gaines, who gave her in marriage. Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., U.S.A., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Thurmond, Miss Florence Cleveland, a cousin of the bride, Miss Olive Davis and Miss Virginia Stewart. The groomsmen were Lieuts. A. L. P. Sands, Isaac

S. Martin, Chester P. Barnett, James L. Collins and Stuart W. Cramer, U.S.A., and the ushers were Messrs. Charles N. Bassett, Carl Beers, Walter M. Drury, Garnett King, Martin M. Gaines and Ted Houghton. At the conclusion of the ceremony as the notes of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" burst forth, the groomsmen drew their swords and made an arch under which the bride and husband passed from the church. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin made short in pointed tiers, each point being ornamented with silver rosebuds. The bodice was low and with the sleeves was made of heavy point lace. The wedding veil was of the point lace and was worn over her face, being held in place on top of her head by a spray of orange blossoms, and extended in long folds behind her while scattered over the lace were sprays of the orange blossoms. Her only ornament was an old diamond brooch worn by her mother at the latter's wedding, many years before. A round bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids completed a very beautiful effect. A brilliant reception was held at the home of the bride's parents directly after the church ceremony and was attended by a large number of guests, among whom were many of the Army officers and their wives, stationed at the post and in the El Paso district. Following an old Army custom the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword and then it was passed to the guests. The bride is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaines, of El Paso, and has been prominent in social circles for several years. Among the many beautiful wedding gifts received was a handsome clock, from the men of the groom's troop. Lieut. and Mrs. Surles left the following day for San Francisco, where they will remain for two months, as the groom has been detailed by Gen. Frederick Funston to represent the Southern Department of the Army in the polo tournaments at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Col. T. W. Moore, 7th Inf., U.S.A., sailed from London on the Adriatic March 6 for New York.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., have taken apartments at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., March 5, 1915, at Brookline, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., March 5, 1915.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. H. O. Perley, M.C., who has been at the Hotel Arlington, Hot Springs, Ark., since January, has almost regained her health, and expects to leave next week for her home, 305 Burns avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Mildred Hutton Bishop was granted a decree of divorce from Capt. Augustus H. Bishop in Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 29. Mrs. Bishop and her two children are with her sister, Mrs. Rhett Goode, in Mobile, Ala., for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. W. C. Whitaker and son, who have been visiting for three months with her parents at Yonkers, N.Y., left March 7 for Fort Stevens, Ore., to join Lieut. W. C. Whitaker, who is now attached to the coast defenses of the Columbia River. Mrs. H. R. Marsden accompanies her daughter on the trip.

At a recent Boy Scout activity in the District of Columbia, in which all the troops of the 2d Division participated, Adna Clarke, jr., son of Captain Clarke, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Louis Goshorn, Troop 21, Takoma Park, D.C., made the final thirty-five points, which won for Troop 21 the day's trophy, a beautiful silver cup. Young Clarke won ten of the points by capturing a red arm band, which was a part of the game and counted ten points, and the boys together captured an "enemy" scout, which counted the other twenty-five points.

"Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., U.S.A., who was on duty with the 2d Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, at Camp Douglas last summer, and was considered one of the most capable officers ever assigned to the Wisconsin Guard for duty," says the Evening Crescent of Appleton, Wis., "has been assigned to the 8th U.S. Infantry and ordered to the Philippines. He will sail from San Francisco May 5. It was the unanimous wish of the officers of the 2d that he be with them the coming encampment. He has been acting as inspector-instructor with the Iowa Guard."

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, was hostess at a very charming luncheon on Feb. 16 in honor of Mrs. John P. Wissner. The table was prettily decorated with white fluffy chrysanthemums and maidenhair fern, which filled a tall silver basket; also large corsage bouquets of the same flower were at each plate. Covers were laid for twelve. Those present were Mrs. John P. Wissner, Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Mrs. Daniel Howell, Mrs. Burnett Echols, Mrs. Velie, Mrs. Harry Malone, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Walter Pridgen, Mrs. R. S. Bratton, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, Mrs. Van Poole and the hostess. The place cards were pretty watercolors of Japanese design.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A., with Mrs. Whelen is in New York at the Hotel Astor, New York city, where they will remain until March 17, when the Lieutenant will leave on the transport Buford with the 29th Infantry for the Panama Canal Zone for duty. Mrs. Whelen will return to their home in Washington, D.C., until the first of June, when she will join her husband at Culebra. Others of Army and Navy at the hotel this week include Lieut. William E. Brougher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brougher, Capt. Thomas Duncan, U.S.A., Lieuts. William W. Wilson, U.S.N., Edward O. Halbert, Roscoe C. Crawford, Milo P. Fox, Rodney H. Smith, George R. Goethals, Malcolm Young and Robert E. M. Goldrick, all U.S.A., and Major James A. Shipton, U.S.A., Mrs. Shipton and Miss Endera Rose Shipton, of Fort Terry, N.Y.

Miss Dorothy Cloud, who was born at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala., while her father, Capt. M. M. Cloud, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was in command of the division hospital there during the Spanish War, has written a clever little essay for a Los Angeles, Cal., paper on honor to the American flag. Miss Cloud says, in part: "When a soldier has fought bravely for his country, what can show more honor to the soldier than that he should be buried with the flag wrapped around him that he died for? In the Navy, too, the sailors are wrapped in the flag when they are laid in their watery graves. There was a time when our nation stood divided. The people's hearts were torn between patriotism and what they considered their duty. That time is happily over. The nation is united more than ever before and our flag is dearer to everyone on account of the tragedy that was averted. As 'Dixie' is loved equally in North and South, so is the flag honored by the whole nation."



Capt. and Mrs. Theodore J. Baldwin were dinner hosts in Washington on March 5.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of General Corbin, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington on March 7.

Ensign Richard E. Byrd, of the U.S.S. Mayflower, and Mrs. Byrd have taken an apartment at the Royden, Washington.

A son, John C. F. Tillson, 3d, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John C. F. Tillson, jr., U.S.A., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 22, 1915.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington on March 4.

Col. and Mrs. James W. Pope left Washington suddenly last week for Denver, Colo., having been called on account of illness in their family.

The Army polo team from Fort Myer, Va., arrived at Aiken, S.C., on March 6 and games have been played daily at the Whitney polo field since.

Mrs. John S. Parke, wife of Colonel Parke, U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Parke, of Fort Bliss, Texas, are at the Highlands, Washington, for a brief stay.

Mrs. Frank Denny, widow of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Denny have arrived in Minneapolis, Minn., where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Metcalf is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Preston, U.S.N., at their quarters at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Senior Capt. W. C. Coulson, of the U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Coulson still continue to reside at the Hotel Cloyne Court, Berkeley, Cal., where they have been for a number of years.

Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, who has been so ill at Washington, D.C., suffering a relapse on March 6 last, is rapidly recovering and will, it is expected, very soon be out again.

Comdr. John K. Robison, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., gave an interesting talk on torpedoes at the Y.M.C.A. in Newport, R.I., on March 9.

Mrs. William Parker is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where Captain Parker, U.S.M.C., will join her shortly.

Capt. W. W. Taylor, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., on duty at the Army Staff College, has been called to El Reno, Okla., on account of the sudden death on March 4 of his father-in-law, Mr. J. H. Nail. Mrs. Taylor was unable to go on account of illness.

Surg. F. L. Benton, U.S.N., was granted a divorce in Portsmouth, Va., recently, from his wife, Aletta Benton, on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Benton is at her father's home in South Carolina, where she has been living for the past nine years.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., on March 6, for Surg. and Mrs. R. Roller Richardson, Mrs. Whyte, of Philadelphia; Miss Bradford, of Boston; P.A. Surgs. D. C. Cather and James P. Haynes.

Surg. and Mrs. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., on Wednesday evening, March 3, for Paymr. and Mrs. N. B. Farwell, P.A. Surg. D. C. Cather, Miss Pauline B. Bradford, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. T. W. Raison.

Among the passengers on board the Carpathia, which arrived at New York March 9, was Comdr. C. Yannopoulos, of the Greek royal navy, who is on his way to Bethlehem, Pa., to purchase guns and armament for the Greek battleships, formerly the Idaho and the Mississippi of the U.S. Navy.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, has been for the eighth time nominated as historian of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and has also been elected a member of the museum and library committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke, Coast Art., U.S.A., after nearly eight months' illness in Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., from the effects of an old gunshot wound received in the Philippines, is now spending three months' sick leave with Mrs. Clarke and the children, Miss Benita and Adna, jr., at 355 Cedar street, Takoma Park, D.C.

New York papers printed early in February an account of the death of Capt. John A. J. Brooks, a veteran of the U.S. Navy, at the age of 106. On inquiry at the Navy Department, however, the records show that John A. J. Brooks, late master, U.S.N., was born in Virginia on Nov. 17, 1827, thus making him in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death.

Mrs. Harvey H. Fletcher, who has been at Fort Porter, N.Y., with Lieutenant Fletcher for the past month, will spend the summer with her daughter, Lucile, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pierce, 15 Beacon street, Fitchburg, Mass. Lieutenant Fletcher sails March 17 with the 29th Infantry for Panama, where Mrs. Fletcher will join him in September.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U.S.N., and Capt. Charles W. Exton, U.S.A., were among the guests at an Hawaiian luncheon given by Judge and Mrs. Sidney Ballou at their apartment at the Connecticut in Washington on March 7. A miniature Hawaiian village in the center and Hawaiian flowers formed the table decorations, and a wonderful program of native music by Hawaiian singing girls was given. Numerous Hawaiian dishes were also served.

One of the most successful charity affairs given in Washington this season was the Mi-Careme theé d'ant at Rauscher's on March 6 for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian Home. Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Ensign Robert Gatewood, U.S.N., were awarded the prizes in the fox trot contest. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Henry Wiley, Miss Caroline Nash, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Kingman, Miss Henrietta Fitch, the Misses Goodwin, Miss Gertrude Greely, Miss Ruth Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. George Steele, U.S.N., Lieut. James A. Dorst, U.S.A., Miss Katharine Dorst, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Mrs. Philip Torrey, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch, U.S.N., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Miss Mary Gheen, Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., Lieut. David A. Weaver, U.S.N., Lieut. J. Richard Barry, U.S.N., Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James L. Ackerson, Mrs. Carlton Watts and Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire were dinner hosts in Washington on March 7.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Blue, U.S.N., and small son are spending March in Florida.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lafayette E. Campbell, of 950 Logan avenue, Denver, Colo., are guests at the Shoreham, Washington.

A picture of Mrs. Henry P. McCain, wife of The Adjutant General of the Army, appears in the Washington Post for March 7.

Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Martin, who recently returned to this country from Hawaii, are staying at the Willard, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem were dinner guests of the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane in Washington on March 5.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield has joined Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz., and is stopping at the Hotel Gadsden.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., were dinner hosts in Washington on March 4. There were twenty guests.

Miss Nathalie Magruder, sister of Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., is spending a month at Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S.C.

Among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 4, were Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis and Major and Mrs. Francis J. Koester.

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., poured tea at the reception given at the Authors' Club, Seventh avenue and Fifty-sixth street, New York, this week.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Kingman chaperoned a large supper party at Washington Barracks following the last hop of the season, which was given at the Officers' Club on March 5.

Gen. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges gave an informal dance at their Massachusetts avenue residence in Washington on March 4 for their debutante daughter, Miss Alma Hodges.

Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, wife of Captain Marsh, U.S.N., was "at home" at 324 Indiana avenue, Washington, on March 8, and will also be "at home" on the other Mondays in March.

Capt. John McKie, U.S.A., Mrs. McKie, baby and nurse have been staying at 114 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, for the last two weeks, preparatory to sailing for Panama.

Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, wife of Brigadier General Sharpe, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Ira Davenport, of New York, in Washington, on March 6.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews and Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons were in the audience at the Philharmonic Society concert held at the National Theater in Washington on March 9.

The Washington Post for March 7 publishes a picture of Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, wife of Brigadier General Macomb, U.S.A. Mrs. Macomb is also a daughter of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., of Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Bullard, wife of Capt. William H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge, followed by a tea, at her apartment at the Woodward, Washington, on March 4. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock and Mrs. T. C. Billings assisted at the tea table.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett were the guests of honor at an informal tea given by the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Hume, in Washington, on March 5. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, who have been at Washington Barracks for the past three years, left this week for Captain Jewett's new post at Portland, Ore.

The recently appointed Military Attaché at the U.S. Legation in Switzerland, Capt. Charles W. Exton, U.S.A., Mrs. Exton and the latter's sister, Miss Josephine McClellan, daughter of Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., will sail shortly for Captain Exton's new post.

The home of Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., was ransacked by a burglar March 8 while the family was at tea in the dining room. A large amount of jewelry and heirlooms belonging to Mrs. Howard were taken. The thief climbed a tree outside and gained entrance to the rooms upstairs in that way.

Miss Priscilla, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., was stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis on March 7 at their apartments in Washington, and was hurried at once to the Walter Reed Hospital, where a successful operation was performed the next day by Capt. W. H. Moncrief, Med. Corps. Her rapid recovery is now assured.

Mrs. Edward Eberle, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was hostess at a luncheon of sixteen covers in compliment to Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, at the commandant's quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on March 4. Killarney roses and narcissus were combined as the table decorations.

An interesting audience attended the reading of "Lohengrin" by Miss Frances Nevin at the Playhouse, Washington, on March 4. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mrs. Robert E. Peary and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home at Erie, Pa., will hold memorial services Thursday, March 25, 1915, at two o'clock, in tribute to the memory of Lieut. Col. Robert Burns Beath. Colonel Beath was a veteran of the Civil War and was a member of the commission to locate the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, July 14, 1885. He succeeded himself as member of board of trustees, in accordance with the act of Assembly; was vice-president, board of trustees, Jan. 19, 1887; and was treasurer, Feb. 7, 1914, to Nov. 25, 1914. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, secretary of the board of trustees, will preside at this service.

The War Department upholds the action of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, U.S.A., recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind., in his criticism of Judge John S. Lairy, of the Cass County (Ind.) Circuit Court. Judge Lairy gave Henry Jones, twenty years old, charged with highway robbery, his choice of enlisting in the Army or Navy or going to prison. Captain Ryan wrote a letter to the Logansport newspaper criticising the action of Judge Lairy and stating that the Army and Navy are not places for crooks and criminals. Judge Lairy has cited Captain Ryan for contempt of court, and the Secretary of War has instructed the Judge Advocate General's office to provide a defense for Captain Ryan.

Paymr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers are registered at the New Willard, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard B. Coffman, U.S.N., are now stopping at the Avondale, 1734 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Frances Ellen, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Rowe, 21st U.S. Inf., Feb. 24, 1915, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Among those entertaining diners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 6, were Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley.

A daughter, Meriam Jane Clark, was born to the wife of Capt. John A. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., March 4, 1915.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle entertained sixteen guests at dinner at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on March 9.

Ensign James L. Abbott, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect March 12, 1915, is a native of Alabama, and was appointed to the Navy May 7, 1908. He was last on duty on the U.S.S. Neptune.

It is expected that Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., retired, will be given a recess commission on the active list. He will go on the active list as an extra colonel and will continue as such until there is a regular vacancy in the grade of colonel.

Col. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1915, after more than forty-one years' service. Colonel Roessler has been ordered to proceed to his home.

Second Lieut. Peter M. Chamberlain, P.S., who has resigned to take effect April 18, 1915, was born in Canada and first served as a private and corporal in the Coast Artillery of the U.S. Army. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts Sept. 13, 1912.

Mrs. Charles Burnett and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon sailed on the Manchuria on March 27 for the Orient. Mrs. Burnett will observe the anniversary of the death of her late Majesty the Empress Dowager of Japan at Kyoto on April 10 and complete her work of translation of the Imperial poems while in Japan.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, accompanied by her small daughter, has joined Lieutenant Cummins at Nogales, Ariz., where he is on duty with his troop. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins have with them for an extended visit Lieutenant Cummins's father, Mr. R. R. Cummins, of Philadelphia, while Miss Marie Cabell, of Fort Huachuca, was their guest also for a short time.

Cassius E. Gillette, formerly major of the U.S. Army, won in the Federal Court at New York city March 9 a verdict for \$20,000 in a libel suit against the Press Publishing Company, publishers of the World. The suit was for \$50,000. Major Gillette was involved about a year ago in a controversy with the World over the printing of a statement that he had uncovered a conspiracy among the newspapers, President Wilson and Sherburne G. Hopkins, a representative of Mexican oil interests, to misrepresent conditions in Mexico to people in the United States. Major Gillette denied that he used the word "conspiracy." Ex-President Roosevelt appeared on March 6 as a character witness for Major Gillette. He spoke very highly of Major Gillette, who had been instrumental when in the Army in showing up frauds in connection with the Savannah Harbor works.

The United States military observers in France with the military attachés from other neutral governments returned to Paris March 11 from a week's study of operations at the front from the sea to Arras. The U.S. Army had four observers—Major Spencer Cosby, Major J. A. Logan, Capt. Nelson E. Margetts and Capt. John W. Barker. French staff officers explained the situation in each part of the zone traversed. The officers learned that the defense works from the sea to Ypres are not trenches, strictly speaking, but embankments constructed across the flooded country. They are made of sod, bags of sand, bundles of brushwood and earth. These embankments are from one to two miles apart. The trenches between Ypres and Arras are never more than 350 yards apart and often only fifteen or twenty yards. The military observers were frequently in the front line French trenches under fire.

#### SONGS BY AN ARMY WOMAN.

Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Major Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A., has been writing songs since a girl of seventeen, and some of her compositions have recently won notable success, appearing over the signature of "M. Hartmann."

A musical correspondent writes:

"At the second popular classical concert of this season of the Society of American musicians at the Fine Arts Theater in Chicago on the afternoon of March 1 William Beard, Chicago's leading baritone and teacher, was the baritone soloist. Mr. Beard gave as the first of a group of songs by American composers 'Illumination,' by M. Hartmann. The song met with such unqualified success that Mr. Beard intends placing it on his regular programs, together with such other songs by this composer as may suit his voice. 'Illumination' is one of four songs brought out in the early fall by the Clayton F. Summy Company, music publishers, of Chicago, the other three songs by M. Hartmann being 'Saint Cecily' (a mood), an ultra Spanish song, 'Love Is a Mystery' (a barcarolle) and 'I Am Weary' (L'Envoi)."

"There can be little doubt as to the real worth of the work of this writer of songs when artists of such a very high standard as William Beard and Madame Jenny Dufau, of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, have placed upon their programs this first season these songs by a comparatively new American composer. George Hamlin, the American tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, conceded by critics to be the most celebrated tenor who has ever sung 'Lieutenant Pinkerton,' of 'Madame Butterfly,' has pronounced these songs both beautiful and unique, and has expressed himself as to placing a composition of this composer on his next season's concert programs. Madame Dufau has been singing 'Saint Cecily' and the 'Barcarolle' on an extended Western concert tour, together with two unpublished manuscripts by M. Hartmann dedicated to this charming coloratura artist, 'You Are My Star' and 'The Grail.' The Gamble Music Publishers of Chicago are at present devoting an entire window to the four new songs of this composer, together with orchestrations of each. 'Saint Cecily' is orchestrated for symphony. The songs are also to be found on the music stalls of G. Schirmer and Charles Ditson, of New York.

"Herman Devries, the Chicago Grand Opera coach,



formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, says of these songs that they are by an American, but have a decided foreign atmosphere. The foremost teachers of Chicago are teaching them. Arthur Phillips, the well known master of singing, whose grand opera classes are so celebrated in New York, and whose pupils are drawn from all parts of America, had a recital of these songs in his studios in the Aeolian Building, New York, recently. Mr. Phillips is enthusiastic in his praise of the songs—says they are most fascinating and altogether unique; songs for the artist to sing."

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Both in the eastern and in the western theaters of war there was more activity last week than during the week before.

##### THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Lively artillery dueling marked the fighting between the coast and Ypres. Southeast of Ypres the British on the night of the 5th and 6th exploded a mine under a German trench. They occupied the crater temporarily, damaging the trench on either side. The next day the Germans reoccupied it and, as they report, gained possession of a British trench. On the 9th the Germans made an unsuccessful attack upon Steenstraete, south-east of Dixmude.

Near Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, both Germans and French have been on the offensive. The French claim to have retaken a trench which they lost the week before. The Germans deny that they succeeded and claim themselves to have captured "two more forts."

In the Champagne the French attacked north, east and west of Perthes-les-Hurluts, twenty-four miles east of Rheims. They made some progress, but according to the German reports were dislodged from all the positions taken. Reviewing the situation, the German report of the 10th says: "With the fighting reported to-day and during the last few days 'the winter battle in the Champagne' comes to an end, in the sense that a resumption of hostilities cannot change its result. The battle began, as already reported, on the 17th of February with the object on the part of the French commander-in-chief and his staff to lighten the pressure on the Russians in the Masurian Lake region. The order was consequently issued to break through the German line at any cost, taking Vouziers [about twenty-four miles south of Sedan] as first objective. The result of the fighting in the lake region shows that this purpose was not attained."

In the Argonne the French attacked at Vauquois, at Fontaine Madame, and between Four de Paris and Bolante. At Vauquois, according to German reports, they were unsuccessful; at Fontaine Madame, according to French reports, they demolished a blockhouse and advanced their line about fifty yards; between Four de Paris and Bolante they carried the first line of the enemy's position on a front of about 100 yards, but were driven out of it; they recaptured it, and the Germans are trying to drive them out again. These statements are made with reservation, as they are not corroborated by German authority.

In the forest of Consenvoye, on the Meuse, about ten miles north of Verdun, the French repelled a counter-attack on the 7th. They report that their artillery damaged a 42-cm. gun of the enemy on the 8th and destroyed several trenches on the 10th, in the region of the heights of the Meuse, probably in or near this forest.

On the 8th the French reported that they gained a footing in a German trench at St. Mihiel. This has been neither denied nor corroborated by the Germans.

At and about Pont à Mousson there has been some fighting without decisive result.

The French report some progress northwest of Badonviller, near the western border of Alsace. Attacks made by them east of that point appear to have failed.

According to French report, the British in northern France have scored a success by seizing Neuve Chapelle, a village about three and a half miles north of La Bassée, and proceeding therefrom in an easterly direction, taking about a thousand prisoners.

In the forest of Consenvoye, on the Meuse, about ten miles from Verdun, both sides assumed the offensive with indecisive result.

In Alsace the French took Imberg and the elevations Petit Reich Ackerkopf and Grand Reich Ackerkopf, a mile or two northwest of Münster. They also gained 180 yards of ground at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, between Thann and Gebweiler. According to reports the Germans have been sending reinforcements to Alsace.

##### EASTERN THEATER.

The Russians have been trying hard to recover what they lost in their last battle in this region, and cannot be said to have succeeded. The Germans are still in front of Ossowetz, bombarding it, according to Russian report, with 12-inch shells. They have been compelled to fall back from Prasnysch to the vicinity of the German border, but on either side of Ossowetz, for a distance of about seventy-five miles to the right and about 110 miles to the left, their line is virtually straight, running from north to south through Mariampol, Simno, Serije, Seiny, Soposkin, Lypskow, Augustow, front of Ossowetz, Jedwabno, north side of Nawie opposite Lomsha, Nowogrod and Ostrolenka, whence it retreats to Chorchele and Mlaw, near the Prussian border. The German line of communication with Königsberg would seem to be perfectly safe.

At Seiny the Russian cavalry captured part of a supply column and took about 200 prisoners. North east of Serije, which is west of Augustow, the Germans took 600 Russian prisoners and captured three guns and two machine guns.

At Lomsha both sides attacked. The Germans report the capture of 800 prisoners.

The German report of the 11th says: "A fresh Russian attempt to break through the German lines to the south of Augustow resulted in the annihilation of the Russian forces engaged. In an engagement northwest of Ostrolenka the Germans were victorious; six Russian officers and 900 soldiers were taken prisoners, and eight machine guns captured. The German attack to the north and northwest of Prasnysch [from Chorchele and Mlaw] have made further progress."

South of Mlaw the German front in Poland projects forward apparently to Drobien and Plock, and extends through Skiernewice, Rawa, Petrokow and Lopuszno in the Kielce district.

In Galicia the Russians have generally been forcing the fighting, the Austrians meeting it with a successful defense. The Austrian report of the 9th says: "Uninterrupted attacks are being made by the enemy on the Carpathian front, sometimes with strong and sometimes with inferior forces. Yesterday violent Russian attacks

at several points which reached our entanglements were beaten back with heavy enemy losses. In these battles more than 600 men remained in our hands as prisoners. Unfavorable weather conditions again are prevailing in the Carpathians. They demand quite extraordinary efforts from the army corps employed on this front."

At Gorlice last Sunday these troops drove the Russians out of several trenches, capturing more than 1,500 men. At Baligrod, Lutowisco and Uzsok they assumed the offensive without success. There is no official confirmation of the rumor that the Russians have retaken Czeronowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 875.)

An official statement giving statistics concerning the aerial flights of the French airmen during the eight months of the war was issued March 7. It says: "Approximately 10,000 aerial reconnaissances have been made, amounting to 18,000 hours in the air. The distance covered was 1,800,000 kilometers (over 1,116,000 miles). Unfortunately these results were not obtained without serious losses, which equal and sometimes even surpass other methods of warfare."

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Shepherd, of the Royal navy, fell into the sea with a biplane March 10 while scouting off Eastbourne, England, and lost his life.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons March 10, whether there was any validity in Germany's excuse that the submarine that tried to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias was unable to discern the distinctive marks on that vessel because of darkness, Dr. Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said: "The master of the Asturias reports that it was a quarter past five o'clock on a clear day and light, leaving no possibility of the identity of the ship being mistaken." Dr. Macnamara added that several officers and many other persons aboard the Asturias saw a torpedo and observed the submarine following the vessel. As the submarine was thus plainly seen, it is difficult to believe the identity of the hospital ship was not equally plain," he said.

The Russians claim that they have shut off the supply of coal for the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea by the bombardment of Zunguldiak, on the south shore of the Black Sea, and the destruction of the docks there, with the coal chutes. Bendergeli, forty miles to the west, which is another coaling port, also was damaged.

The military expert of the Stampa considers it extraordinary that the use of the German 42-centimeter gun in the present war caused such universal surprise, in view of the fact that there was nothing new about them, and that the Krupps had never made a secret of their manufacture. He quotes from an article on the results of the Chicago exhibition of 1893, which appeared on Sept. 26, 1897, in the Rassegna Settimanale Universale (now merged in the Minerva), and which contained the following sentence: "The Krupp guns have gradually assumed colossal proportions, so that special apparatus is necessary to load them. In Chicago the Krupps exhibited, among other guns, a steel mortar of 42-centimeters caliber." This accords with the statement made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some months ago.

A hundred thousand of the British troops now in the field or on the way are wearing not the usual khaki uniform of the British soldier, but uniforms of blue cloth, which was furnished by the Post Office for use until the necessary number of regulation uniforms could be supplied. In order to do this, the London Times says, the Post Office suspended the issue of postmen uniforms and was able to hand over to the War Office sufficient material to clothe 100,000 men. The War Office is now despatching 20,000 military garments a week to the military units. The war has also placed a great burden upon the staff of the Post Office by the huge volume of correspondence and parcels for the troops in France, for garrisons in other parts of the world and for the men on British vessels at sea. A large proportion of the telegraphers at the front are employees of the Post Office.

The Defense of the Realm Act, passed at the outbreak of the war, gave to the British government power to take and exercise control over works where war materials were being actually made. Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the government, March 9 asked that the control of factories be extended to works capable of being used for such purposes. This power was unanimously granted, although Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, described the measure as "probably the most drastic ever laid before Parliament." Now the workers in the engineering trade will be in the position of public servants, and the government hopes that this fact will impress them with the importance of keeping up the supplies, for which the armies and the navies of the allied countries largely depend upon this country. A business man will be in charge of the organization.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. MARCH 11, WAR DEPT.

Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., relieved from duty as assistant chief, Division Militia Affairs, office Chief of Staff, to take effect not later than April 29, 1915, and will then proceed to Fort Barrancas for duty as post commander, Fort Barrancas.

The following changes in assignments of officers, Coast Artillery Corps, are ordered: First Lieut. John B. Maynard from assignment to 127th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Galveston, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Edwin K. Smith is relieved from staff duty in Coast Defenses of Galveston and will report to C.O., those defenses, for assignment to company in his command.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3 and 4, 1915.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., to be major general, with rank from March 4, 1915.

Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., to be brigadier general, with rank from March 4, 1915.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., to be brigadier general, with rank from March 4, 1915.

Medical Department.

Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, S.G., to be surgeon general, with rank of major general, with rank from March 4, 1915.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 21, Feb. 19, 1915, War Dept., make changes in Pars. 557, 558, 563, 1036, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1083 and 1085, Army Regulations.

G.O. 8, FEB. 10, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables which show the composition and weight of

the loads to be transported in the ration and baggage sections of the field trains. They are intended as a general guide in loading, but not as tables of allowances.

G.O. 9, FEB. 20, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—A War Department Board of Review is hereby created, to consist of—

The Chief of Staff.

Chief of the War College Division, Office of the Chief of Staff.

Chief of the Mobile Army Division, Office of the Chief of Staff.

Chief of the Coast Artillery Division, Office of the Chief of Staff.

Chief of Engineers.

Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., is detailed as recorder of the board.

The board will take cognizance of all questions referred to it by proper authority, involving new or modified coast defense projects or land defense projects of coast fortifications. It shall also have the duty of originating consideration of subjects pertaining to coast defense or the immediate land defense of coast fortifications.

This board will be the responsible agency of the War Department for recommending to the Secretary of War whatever is necessary to establish the sufficiency and efficiency of coast defense and the immediate land defense of coast fortifications of continental United States and of its overseas possessions.

The board will assemble in the large room of the Secretary of War's suite of offices at 10:30 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1915, for the transaction of such business as properly may be submitted to it.

II.—The following rules governing the business procedure and preparation of proceedings of the War Department Board of Review are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All papers pertaining to coast defense or the immediate land defense of coast fortifications, which involve new projects or modifications of old projects, and which may come to or originate in the War Department, after a preliminary consideration by such officers as the Chief of Staff may direct, and before final action is taken by the Secretary of War, will be referred to the War Department Board of Review for further consideration and recommendation.

2. The board will meet weekly in the large room of the Secretary of War's suite of offices on such day and at such time as it may decide.

3. The Chief of Staff will be the presiding officer. A permanent written record will be kept of all proceedings of the board, including a summary of the questions considered, conclusions arrived at, and recommendations made.

5. The proceedings of the board will be submitted by the Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War, and when approved by the Secretary of War will be filed with the permanent War Department records in the office of The Adjutant General.

6. After the Chief of Staff has submitted the recommendations of the board to the Secretary of War in regard to any particular project or scheme, and this has received the approval of the Secretary of War, the project or scheme will become and will be designated as the "approved project" of the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, MARCH 1, 1915, CENTRAL DEPT.

Announces the period of garrison training to be from Nov. 1 to March 31, and the period of field training and target practice from April 1 to Oct. 31. Allotment of time for cavalry: For troop training and target practice, April 1 to July 31; for squadron training, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 278, Nov. 24, 1914, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Calvin M. Smith, C.A.C., upon the completion of his examination for promotion to return to his proper station is amended so as to direct him upon the completion of his examination to proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty and upon the completion of this duty to return to his proper station. (March 9, War D.)

First Sergt. Frederick Lane, 15th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

CIR. 1, FEB. 26, 1915, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE.

In addition to the instructions given Signal Corps enlisted men relative to the technical features of radio apparatus, it is necessary that they be fully instructed relative to the method of counting words in radiograms and in the handling of accounts pertaining thereto.

The count on radiograms, i.e., radio messages involving ship to shore or shore to ship transmissions, is based on a ten-word minimum, address and signature counted. Further details relative to the counting of words and to the reports to be submitted to zone officers and to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in accounting for messages and radio receipts (both "this" and "other" line) will be found in Signal Corps Manual No. 2-A, 1914.

Commanding officers of schools for Signal Corps enlisted men are hereby charged with the duty of having all men under their control thoroughly instructed in this regard.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Brig. Gen., C.S.O. of the Army.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (March 10, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Leave one month, about March 1, to Col. James B. Erwin, A.G. Dept. (Feb. 26, Western D.)

Major William C. Bennett, A.G., upon the completion of his present duties will repair to Washington and report in person to The Adjutant General for duty in his office. (March 8, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. John C. Goodfellow, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps March 6. (March 5, War D.)

Major Robert G. Paxton, Q.M.C., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. Cyrus A. Dolph, Q.M.C., is assigned to the 7th Infantry, April 1, 1915, and will join that regiment. (March 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 42, Feb. 10, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M.C. (Infantry), is revoked. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M.C. (Infantry), is assigned to the 29th Infantry, June 1, 1915. Upon the expiration of the leave granted Captain Noble will join his regiment. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. Roy B. Harper, Q.M.C., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume temporary charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Corps at that place, relieving Capt. William L. Luhn, Q.M.C. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., Q.M.C., will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Will Cooke, Q.M.C., will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 26, 2d Div.)

Sergt. Harry Piper, Q.M.C., Finlay, Texas, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C., on or before the expiration of his present sick leave, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as quartermaster of that post, relieving Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., of that duty. Captain Connolly, upon being relieved, will report at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as assistant to the Q.M., in addition to his duties as officer in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Company No. 3. Major Dutton is relieved from station at Alcatraz, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. (March 10, War D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. William Fredericks, H.C., San Francisco, Cal., to



Field Hospital No. 2, now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 10, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Morgan, Ala. (March 4, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefe, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Major Jere B. Clayton, M.R.C., relieved. (March 10, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

A board of officers to consist of Major Gustave R. Lukesh, Capt. John J. Kingman and 1st Lieut. Earl J. Atkinson, C.E., is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, at the call of the senior member thereof, to award the marks upon the papers submitted by candidates who underwent the examination beginning Feb. 8, 1915, to determine their fitness for appointment as probational second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. (March 6, War D.)

Leave three months, about March 25, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Earl J. Atkinson, C.E. (March 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. James B. Cress, C.E., and a detachment from Vancouver Barracks will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., to make a careful survey and prepare detailed plans and estimates for the defensive lines and communications of that fort as outlined in the report of a board of officers in session at that station during the month of May, 1914. (Feb. 27, Western D.)

Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (March 9, War D.)

First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, C.E., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Keefe, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco for examination for promotion. (March 9, War D.)

First Sergt. Frank H. Jerabek, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1915, after more than forty-one years' service. Colonel Roessler will proceed to his home. (March 10, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. John H. Carruth, C.E. (March 10, War D.)

Capt. John J. Kingman, C.E., and Capt. John N. Hodges, C.E., are detailed as members of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Capt. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., and Capt. Wildurr Willing, C.E., relieved. (March 9, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Major William P. Wooten, C.E., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. George F. Lewis and Harrison Brand, jr. (March 9, War D.)

Capt. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, O.D. (Infantry). (March 4, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major Glen F. Jenks, O.D. Major Jenks will sail for the Philippines on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1915. (March 9, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. James Ryan, S.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Capt. George J. Oden, 5th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A., vice Capt. Edward P. Orton, 5th Cav. (March 8, War D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave one month, about March 2, 1915, to Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav. (March 1, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, upon being relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, to Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav. (Feb. 25, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav. (Feb. 25, 2d Div.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Edward B. Richards, 6th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Texas City, Texas, March 31, 1915, and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

##### COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 7th Cav., now on leave at Galveston, Texas, to Fort Crockett, Texas, for treatment at the hospital. (March 10, War D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

The leave granted Capt. Charles F. Martin, 8th Cav., is extended until April 4, 1915. (March 4, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 52, March 4, 1915, War D., is amended to read as follows: The leave granted Capt. Charles F. Martin, 8th Cav., is extended until April 4, 1915. (March 5, War D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. LOCKETT.

First Sergt. Rufus B. Sigler, Troop G, 11th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Leave one month, about Feb. 28, 1915, to Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell. (Feb. 24, C.D.)

Leave four months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav. (March 9, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Sergt. Paul S. Seim, Battery A, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of California. He will be sent to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty with Battery A, Field Artillery. (March 4, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., is extended two months. (March 9, E.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months, upon relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art. (March 8, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 294, these headquarters, Dec. 19, 1914, as assigns Capt. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C., to duty as inspector of the Militia of New Hampshire, for 1915, is revoked. (March 3, E.D.)

Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., I-I, is assigned to duty as inspector of the Militia, state of New Hampshire, for 1915. (March 3, E.D.)

Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 7, 1915, vice Capt. John C. Goodfellow, Q.M.C., relieved from detail, March 6, 1915. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, C.A.C., from assignment to the 41st Company to unassigned list. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., to Washington, about April 6, 1915, to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, and upon the completion return to proper station. (March 10, War D.)

Sergt. Harry M. White, 47th Co., C.A.C., Fort Hunt, Va., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts. (March 8, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Major Herbert O. Williams, 2d Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed at Fort Shafter, H.T., for the examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A., vice Capt. George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., relieved. (March 5, War D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

First Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., from duty at

the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., July 14, 1915, to join regiment. (March 5, War D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

First Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Louisiana, and will proceed as soon after April 15, 1915, as possible to New Orleans, La., and take station. (March 10, War D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Sergt. William Wall, Co. I, 7th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

The leave granted Chaplain Michael G. Doran, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (March 5, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 10th Inf., is extended ten days. (March 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort Porter, N.Y., about March 17, 1915, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about April 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. James M. Lockett, 10th Inf., assigned to the 23d Infantry, effective April 1, 1915. (March 9, War D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL.

First Sergt. Michael Cotter, Co. F, 12th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDAY.

First Sergt. William M. Summers, Co. H, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 10, War D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES.

First Sergt. Andrew Dasko, Co. G, 17th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Color Sergt. Casimir Mika, 18th Inf., now casually at this camp, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 26, 2d Div.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

##### COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Major Joseph C. Castner, 21st Inf., is assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia, April 1, 1915, and upon the completion of his present duties at the Army War College will report to commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia for duty accordingly. (March 6, War D.)

Sergt. Kearney Barker, Co. F, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York. (March 5, War D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month, about March 3, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 26th Inf. (Feb. 25, 2d Div.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave seven days to Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about March 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Alex M. Hall, 28th Inf. (Feb. 24, 2d Div.)

Second Lieut. James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf., now a patient in Field Hospital No. 3, Fort Crockett, Texas, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 22, 2d Div.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 29th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry, to take effect June 1, 1915. Upon the expiration of his present leave, Captain Pearce will proceed on the first available transport from San Francisco to Manila and join regiment to which transferred. (March 6, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George R. Guild, 29th Inf. (formerly of the 20th Infantry), is extended one month. (March 5, E.D.)

Leave two months, about March 1, 1915, to Capt. William S. Neely, 29th Inf. (transferred to 23d Infantry, effective March 1, 1915). (Feb. 23, 2d Div.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, Inf., will proceed not earlier than July 1, 1915, at such time as he shall be legally eligible for detached service for more than one year, to Alcatraz, Cal. (March 9, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Stephen M. Hackney, retired, from further duty under the instructions of the commanding officer, Central Department, to his home. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. William T. Patten, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1915. (March 5, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Edgar L. Field, Inf. (March 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Manfred Lanza, Inf., at his own request is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Louisiana, May 1, 1915, and will then join regiment to which he may be assigned. (March 10, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Peter M. Chamberlain, P.S., is extended to include April 18, 1915. (March 5, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Peter M. Chamberlain, P.S., has been accepted, to take effect April 18, 1915. (March 5, War D.)

#### JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises will be held at Fort Stevens, Ore., June 16-27, 1915, and at Fort Worden, Wash., July 18-31. (March 2, Western D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. William W. Gibson, Col. Charles B. Wheeler and Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., March 22, 1915, for the purpose of making recommendation for detail of two officers to the Ordnance Department in the grade of major. Those eligible include all officers with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as captains in other branches of the Service. (March 9, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered: Second Lieut. James A. McGrath from the 26th Infantry to the 11th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Rapp Brush from the 11th Infantry to the 26th Infantry. Each officer will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join company to which assigned. (March 9, War D.)

#### DETAILED TO MILITIA.

Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Illinois, and will take station at the place named: Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf., General Headquarters, Springfield, Ill.; Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., Chicago, Ill. (March 9, War D.)

#### SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electrician George Wirth, Hawaiian Department, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 10, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	days
	S.F.	Honolulu	Manila	at	
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	about	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 2-16	13

#### Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 13	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOOD—Leaves New York for Canal Zone March 17.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 20.  
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Philippine Islands March 5.  
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Feb. 15, 1915, for San Francisco, Cal.; left Honolulu, H.T., March 8.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—At Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert B. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Scherfeld, Ga.  
GENERAL J. M. SCOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
C.A.C., commanding. At Key West, Fla.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 27, 1915.

In honor of her husband's mother, Mrs. B. W. Drake, of Waltham, Mass., Mrs. Whitford Drake entertained at bridge Thursday for Mesdames Doyle, Hull, O'Leary, Stanley, Larimer, Wentworth, Druley, Boynton, Almy and Shearer. Mesdames Harriet Brown, A. K. Atkins and C. W. Fisher joined for tea. Mrs. Hibbs, wife of Ensign Nelson Hibbs, from Coronado, Cal., is here to spend the summer with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, while her husband's ship, the Truxtun, is at target practice and later at the San Francisco exposition. Mrs. Curl, wife of Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, gave a bridge party at the Kitsap Inn Thursday in honor of her sisters, Mrs. D. Calkins, of Tacoma, and Mrs. A. Hilton, of Seattle. Others playing were Mesdames Geiger, Connor, Backus, Alexander, Curtis and Manning. Tea was served by Mesdames G. B. Bradshaw and M. St. C. Ellis.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Pugh have left for Mare Island, where Dr. Pugh will take examination for promotion. Later he will have duty on the cruiser St. Louis, station ship at San Francisco. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth gave a prettily appointed dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymaster Eliason and Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Smith and Paymr. E. R. Wilson. After dinner all repaired to the bowling alley. Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Dibrell had dinner Tuesday for Paymr. and Mrs. J. F. Helm. Mrs. J. J. Manning and small son arrived Saturday from Mare Island, to join Lieutenant Manning of the cruiser South Dakota, and the family has taken the cottage on Fourth street, recently vacated by Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen. Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe are stopping at the Kitsap Inn.

Ensign and Mrs. Earl Shipp had dinner Wednesday, complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and Mrs. Weller, of San Francisco. Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained at bridge Saturday for Mesdames Wentworth, Backus, Almy, Shearer, Fegan, Brady, Boynton, Blackburn, Johnson and Perkins. Mrs. E. D. Almy and Mrs. F. M. Perkins were prize-winners. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at cards Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Brady. Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. M. E. Shearer and Mrs. F. M. Perkins. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and daughter were dinner guests of Dr. Harry Turner Saturday evening.

Mr. W. T. Burwell, of Seattle, was week-end guest of his sister, Mrs. E. B. Larimer, and Lieutenant Commander Larimer. On Saturday the Larimers had dinner for Mr. Burwell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. J. M. Senni and Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. H. N. Jensen's birthday anniversary. Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins had dinner Friday in honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth. The party attended the moving-picture show in Bremerton. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Connor had supper after the bowling Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Ely and Paymaster Wilson.

Mrs. F. M. Perkins entertained at bridge and tea Tuesday for Mesdames Doyle, O'Leary, Irwin, Boynton, Backus, Stanley, Druley and Fegan. Mrs. G. E. Bradshaw and Mrs. Harry Johnson assisted the hostess in serving the delicious refreshments, which were served at the close of the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brehms, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond. Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger entertained at bridge this afternoon for Mesdames O'Leary, Irwin, Almy, Brady, Shearer, Forbes and Larimer. Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained on Wednesday afternoon with one table of bridge.



to play in the tournament. The afternoon tournament was won by Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins taking second prize and Mr. and Mrs. Drake third. The match tournament will be run off during February and March. The first round must be played off by Feb. 28, the second round by March 7, the third by March 14, and the final by March 21. Opponents will choose their own time for playing within the limits given. The eighteen holes may be played on the same day, or two nine-hole rounds on different days, as may be mutually agreed.

Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory leaves the yard Sunday for Boston, Mass. In that city he will be joined by his twin daughters, and after visits in the East will return home by way of San Francisco, visiting the exposition for several weeks.

#### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, Wash., March 6, 1915.

Paymr. E. R. Wilson, on the eve of his departure for his home in California, gave a cabaret dinner on board the South Dakota Wednesday. The dinner was served from small tables arranged around the wardroom, the center being left clear for the "stunts" and dancing. Pink, white and red carnations decorated the room and, with the native greens and huckleberry and fern, covered the partitions and hung from the ceiling. Between courses the men in the party changed tables. Lieut. J. E. Pond, Paymaster Wilson, Ensign R. E. Kerr and Paymr. J. P. Helm delighted the diners with sweet music from the ukulele and guitar. The flagship's band, stationed just above the skylight, furnished popular numbers for dancing between the dinner courses. Those present were Comdrs. and Mesdames Blamer, Bradshaw and Brady, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieuts. and Mesdames Connor, Lacey, Pond, Manning, Larimer, Stiles, Alexander and Fegan, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Brown, Ensign and Mrs. R. E. Kerr, Mr. Gerald Shannon, Mr. Lowell Farr and Mr. Tom Andrews, of Seattle, Dr. Ely and Paymaster Lupton.

Mrs. G. A. Alexander entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Curtis, Connor, Brady, Geiger, Stiles, Dibrell and Manning. Prizes were won by Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Brady. Mrs. R. E. Kerr and Mrs. Harriet Brown joined for tea. Mrs. L. H. Lacey had luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Jensen, Stanley, Brady and Perkins. Mrs. Smith, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, returned Thursday to her home in Portland, Ore.

Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis entertained at luncheon on board the Milwaukee Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher and Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Curly, wife of Dr. H. C. Curly, left Wednesday for San Francisco on a business trip. Lieut. E. H. Connor was detached Wednesday and, with Mrs. Connor, left Friday for the East. He has been assigned to inspection and ordnance duty at Raleigh, N.C., and Richmond, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn had dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs.

Mrs. Harry Johnson had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs, Forbes, Stiles, Blackburn, Backus, Stanley and Hirschinger. Mesdames Jensen, Ellis, Brown, Bradshaw and Atkins joined at tea. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, at Seattle, from Monday until Thursday. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth had luncheon Thursday complimentary to little Misses Dorothy and Catherine Stanley, daughters of Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley.

Mrs. Nelson Hibbs arrived Tuesday to visit with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer had dinner Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Ellis and Jensen.

Mrs. Harriet Brown, whose crab-gumbo suppers are delightfully informal affairs of each week, entertained at such an affair Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Dr. O. J. Mink, Dr. Harry Turner and Paymr. R. B. Lupton. Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm had dinner Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymr. E. R. Wilson and Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, recently on duty as paymaster of the cruiser South Dakota, left Friday for his home in Alameda, Cal., to await orders.

The officers of the station are giving a "black and white" dance in the sail loft this evening, when every costume worn is black and white. Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at luncheon this afternoon for Mesdames O'Leary, Irwin, Forbes, Hirschinger and Larimer. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Almy joined the guests at bridge. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, who went South in December to join her husband, who is attached to the Torpedo Fleet at Coronado, returned last Tuesday and will visit with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, while the fleet is away at target practice and at San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn had dinner last evening complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer and Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley. Ensign and Mrs. E. R. Kerr had dinner Thursday, with Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm. Miss Helen O'Leary, who is attending Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, is spending the week-end with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary.

#### NARRAGANSETT NAVAL STATION.

Newport, R.I., March 3, 1915.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey has returned to the torpedo station from a month's leave spent at his home in Mississippi. Miss Doris Durrell is the guest of Miss Katharine Knight at the training station. Miss Durrell is the daughter of Capt. E. H. Durrell, of the U.S.S. Connecticut. Paymaster Pigman, U.S.N., entertained at a theater party complimentary to her and for Misses Knight, Fechteler, Pullman, Metcalf, Lieut. Comdr. Edward Constien, U.S.N., Lieut. A. C. Read, U.S.N., Ensign Strong, Mr. Goodwin Hobbs and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pye.

Mrs. George A. Lung, wife of Medical Inspector Lung, has returned to the torpedo station after attending her sister's wedding in New York. Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter have arrived and are occupying their quarters. Mrs. C. A. Abele has returned from Bridgeport, Conn., accompanied by her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. George Sanford, Comdr. and Mrs. John K. Robinson spent Washington's Birthday in New York. A most creditable performance of the comic opera, "King of Utopia," was rendered the night of Feb. 22 at the Colonial Theater by the enlisted men of the training station. The officers and their wives of the training and torpedo stations, War College and Naval Hospital were present; also many from Forts Adams and Greble. Rear Admiral Cameron McRea Winslow occupied a box with his family, and Capt. Roger Welles and Mrs. Welles entertained in their box. The Governor of Rhode Island and Mrs. Beekman were in Newport that night to attend the ball given by the Newport Artillery. They joined Captain Welles's party later in the evening.

Paymr. and Mrs. H. S. Snyder have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying a bungalow on Bliss road. Mrs. Ledbetter, wife of Surgeon Ledbetter, has joined her parents, Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Cowie, at the Mount Vernon apartments. Lieutenant Commander Constien has returned from Washington, where he has been on sick leave. He has taken apartments at the Mount Vernon. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson have taken a house on Cottage street.

Mrs. Waldo Evans, wife of Commander Evans, has her niece, Miss Ashton, with her at her apartment in the Corson cottage. Miss Constance Emery has returned to Portland, Me., after visiting her sister, Mrs. W. D. Puleston. Rear Admiral Austin Knight, commandant of the station, has returned from Washington. Mrs. John W. Morse, wife of Paymaster Morse, gave a luncheon Friday, complimentary to Mrs. Schroeder, of Washington, guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. K. Johnson. Among those present were Mesdames Schroeder, Cowie, Johnson, Simpson, Thorpe, Hobbs, Pye, Fletcher and Miss Lucille Edgar. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Watson entertained at dinner complimentary to Mrs. Schroeder and Mrs. Tenpin gave an afternoon tea. Comdr. and Mrs. Watson also entertained on Monday at a dinner for the young people.

Mrs. William S. Pye entertained at luncheon Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, of Washington. Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Cowie gave a series of dinners this week at the Mount Vernon. Miss Helen Weaver is conducting a series of four informal hops for Saturday nights during Lent. Mr. Edward Simpson, of Harvard, is the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Simpson.

Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Stickney have taken apartments at the Dring cottage, on Old Beach road. P.A. Surg. H. F. Lawrence,

U.S.N., has left the Naval Hospital in Newport for duty in New York. Capt. C. C. Marsh, retired, and Mrs. Marsh have gone to Washington. Mrs. Marsh's mother, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, accompanied them.

Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Welles entertained at luncheon Sunday for Mrs. Robert W. Gardner, of New York, mother of Mrs. Welles; Mrs. Charles P. Libbey, of Chicago; Chaplain LeRoy N. Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor; P.A. Surg. Kaufman, U.S.N., and Lieut. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., and Mrs. Durr.

#### IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 9, 1915.

Mrs. Rush, wife of the Commandant, entertained March 4 at luncheon for the wives of officers living outside the yard. Her guests were Mesdames Rossie, Kimball, Hunsaker, Wood, Auld, Cummings, Hovey-King and Brand; on March 8 Mrs. Rush gave a pretty luncheon for ladies of the yard, Mesdames Perrill, Kaiser, Bakenhus, Baxter, Williams, Potter, Bulmer, Blackwood and Minor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball entertained at bridge Wednesday in Brookline. Mrs. Lucian Minor attended the luncheon given at Fort Banks last week by Major and Mrs. Heister. Mrs. Bakenhus, wife of Civil Engineer Bakenhus, who has been giving a series of dinner parties, entertained Feb. 20 at dinner for the Commandant and Mrs. Rush, Comdr. and Mrs. Kaiser and Lieut. and Mrs. Minor. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus had dinner Feb. 22 in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Webb and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer.

Mrs. Perrill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Perrill, had as guest last week her sister, Mrs. J. E. Jennie, of Haver, Mass. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. George S. Wood have returned from a trip to Kittery, Maine, where they have been visiting the parents of Mrs. Wood. Miss Heather Baxter has returned to her home in the yard after a pleasant visit of several weeks to her uncle and aunt, Admiral and Mrs. Worthington, in New York. Miss Baxter was the recipient of many social attentions while in New York, many very delightful affairs being given in her honor.

Miss Ames, daughter of Medical Director Ames, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her brother, Dr. Matthew H. Ames, U.S.N., of Avon street, Cambridge. Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, wife of Capt. Lee B. Purcell, of the U.S.S. Virginia, has as her guest, at Felton Hall, Cambridge, her sister, Miss Helen Smith, of Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. Moon, widow of Col. Henry Moon, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, wife of Paymaster Hovey-King, U.S.N., at 33 Trowbridge street, Cambridge.

The date of April 9 has been turned over to the ladies of the Navy Relief Auxiliary, who plan to give a masqué that evening for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Mrs. Coburn, wife of Naval Constructor Coburn, entertained at bridge on Tuesday afternoon, at her home in Brookline, in honor of Mrs. Otterson, wife of Naval Constructor Otterson. Among those who attended was Mrs. Harlan Perrill, from the navy yard. Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, wife of Paymaster Hovey-King, gave a pretty little tea on Friday at the Hotel Touraine, in Boston, in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Henry Moon.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 9, 1915.

The Country Club, with its setting of spring flowers, was very gay Saturday afternoon, many going down early for golf, tennis and dinner, attending the hop afterward. Among the dancers were Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Mrs. William McDonald, Ensign and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake, Misses Emily Beatty, Dorothy Pickrell, Bessie Kelly, Elizabeth Davis, Virginia Perkins, Lieut. G. C. Diehman, Surg. Ovid C. Foote, Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, Lieuts. H. N. Manney, R. P. Pierce, N. A. Eastman, S. L. Howard and George L. Davis.

Surg. James C. Pryor, of the Dakota, has returned from a short leave. Arrangements are being made to hold field mass at St. Helena May 31, in which Archbishop O'Connell, of Richmond, and nearly all the Catholic clergy of Tidewater Virginia will participate. The altar will be erected just outside the main entrance to the mess hall, facing parade ground. Many friends regret the resignation of Ensign Abbott, of the Neptune, who resigns to attend personally to his estate in Alabama.

Lieut. G. C. Diehman had dinner for Misses Virginia Perkins, Margaret Cobb, Emily Beatty, Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom and Lieut. N. A. Eastman Saturday.

Mrs. William McDonald, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Hospital Park. Paymr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers, who have been spending the winter at the Monocello, have returned to Washington and are the guests at the New Willard. Miss Jean Jervey had a dance at her home, Pelham place, Monday evening for Misses Hope Baker, Winifred Nixon, Dorothy Cohn, Johanna Mott, Messrs. Francis Green, Julian Hume, Sidney Priddy, Charles Reardon, Francis Walton and John McElroy. Miss Margaret Van Patten has returned from a visit to Washington. Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, jr., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Long, Norfolk.

Col. John A. Le Jue, here to inspect the recruit depot, has returned to Washington; while here he was the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eugenia Murdaugh, at her home, Portsmouth. Secretary Daniels has accepted an invitation to attend the launching of the Pennsylvania at the Newport News shipyard, March 16. Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, who has been for a month's visit to Mobile, Ala., to be with her husband, Lieutenant Commander Wood, has returned to her home, Portsmouth. Capt. John G. Quinby has returned to his home, Pelham place, after a short stay in Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes had luncheon yesterday for Dr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Starke, Major and Mrs. Little and Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, of Fort Monroe, and Capt. Andrew T. Long. At the regular afternoon hop yesterday in Building 16 the guests were received by Admiral and Mrs. Beatty. Miss Margaret Grandy had a card party for her club at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey yesterday. Those playing were Mesdames Taylor, Halsey, Broderick, Riddleberger, Overholt, Allen, Savage, Payne, Hitch, Misses Downer, Cobb, Perkins, Kelly, Harrison and Wrenn. Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude had dinner on the North Dakota Wednesday for Ensign and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake, Lieut. and Mrs. William O. Spears, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Paul R. Stalnaker, Comdr. Wat T. Claverius, Miss Zahm, Surg. James C. Pryor, Ensigns Harry D. McHenry and Alfred S. Wolfe.

The handsome silver loving cup, won twice in succession by the Marine Barracks bowling team, was presented to them in an appropriate speech made by the general secretary of the Naval Y.M.C.A., B. C. Bond, after sunset parade Thursday. Capt. Andrew T. Long, who has been spending a few days in Washington, has returned to the Holland apartment. Ensign and Mrs. P. A. Stevens had a card party at their home in the Waverly apartments, Portsmouth, Thursday for their guest, Miss Marjorie Russell, of Philadelphia; other guests were Ensign and Mrs. Lawrence Wild, Ensign and Mrs. J. T. Mathews and Ensign Bruce G. Leighton.

Mrs. Forrest U. Lake had an afternoon card party at her home, Portsmouth, Thursday for Mesdames P. A. Stevens, Laurence Wild, Abram Claude, Ray Spear, Misses Marjorie Russell, Zahm and Snodgrass. Mrs. Spear won high-score prize. At the yard there is genuine mourning over the death of one of the yard's most prominent members—"Spot"—the wonderfully intelligent fox terrier belonging to Mike Ewald, gunner's mate, first class. For eleven years "Spot" has been the constant companion of Mr. Ewald, and his able assistant in firing the nine o'clock gun every evening, even firing it himself, being held by Mr. Ewald in a position where he could reach and pull the trigger with his paw, barking at the top of his lungs meanwhile and pouncing upon the ejected shell despite its heat. His greatest delight formerly was to jump at the muzzle of the gun in an effort to catch the flame, until the concussion made him deaf. Recently he attempted the same thing and the concussion knocked him over the rampart on a pile of rocks, piles, etc., and he was so badly injured he never fully recovered. He was born on the Stewart and later was given to Mr. Ewald; was a famous ratter, killing on one occasion twenty-six in six minutes, and was busily engaged in nosing one of his hole when, with a queer little bark and look up into his master's face, he fell

back dead. He was "buried with full military honors," and the enlisted men will decorate his grave on Memorial Day.

Comdr. Wat T. Claverius has returned to the North Dakota, after spending a week in Washington with his family. Miss Dorothy Pickrell will leave to-morrow afternoon for Annapolis to be the guest of Commo. and Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for their guest, Mrs. William McDonald, of Providence, R.I., afterward the party attended the hop. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie is at the naval hospital suffering from blood poisoning. In honor of Col. John A. Le Jue the men at the barracks on Friday evening gave an entertainment at the Lyceum, consisting of boxing bouts, singing and dancing, four picture films and a magician; the bouts were between Privates Shover, Wellhouse, Petrone, Brockway and Macy; Private Holt was the magician and Private Snyder sang and danced; many officers and wives attended, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the performance.

Capt. Alexander M. Watson has reported from three months' sick leave. Mrs. George J. McMillin and little daughter, Louise, accompanied by Mrs. McMillin's mother, Mrs. Paulett, left Wednesday for Annapolis. Mrs. Monroe Kelly left last evening for Atlanta, Ga., to be the guest of her father, Mr. Edward T. Lamb; later she will be the guest of Miss Vera Palmer, Savannah, Ga. Miss Esther Reed is the guest of friends at Shirley-on-the-James.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 3, 1915.

A handsome dinner was given Wednesday by Naval Comdr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, and for Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Janet Crose, P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge and Lieut. J. H. Newton. Lieutenant Commander Cook was detached from the yard Monday and he and Mrs. Cook are now seeing as much of the Panama-Pacific Exposition as possible before sailing Friday for Guam. Pay Insp. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., have also left the yard and are now visiting Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Merrill Miller, in Berkeley. Mrs. Brown and their little daughter will remain with Mrs. Miller some months, as Pay Inspector Brown sails Friday for the Philippines to report as paymaster of the Asiatic Fleet. As soon as his ship is scheduled Mrs. Miller later will go to the Far East.

Mrs. Arthur B. Owens was hostess at cards Saturday at Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Howe, who are occupying a house in Vallejo while the Cheyenne is at the yard, had dinner Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Samuel R. White, jr., and Ensign and Mrs. James A. Logan. Bridge followed. Ensign Robert E. Lee arrived from Yerba Buena for examination for promotion. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. W. C. Pugh, recently married, have arrived from Bremerton, en route to San Francisco. Dr. Pugh, who is to join the St. Louis, is here taking examination for promotion. Mrs. Charles B. Soule has returned from Puget Sound and spent several days here last week as guest of Mrs. James Reed. She is now visiting Miss Katherine MacAdams in San Francisco, but shortly will join Lieutenant Soule at San Diego. Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, who went to Washington, D.C., several weeks ago, has gone to San Diego to resume command of the torpedo flotilla. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Frank T. Arms and their little daughters, who arrived from the East last week, are settled in quarters. Surg. Amner Farenholt, attached to the U.S.S. Oregon, has arrived at the yard for duty on the naval examining board.

Emblems of the United States and Japan, combined with the colors of the Class of '81, Naval Academy, were used in the decorations at the dinner given at the University Club in San Francisco March 1, in honor of Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uru, of the Imperial Japanese navy, the first Japanese to be educated at Annapolis. The graduates of the Academy, now living or stationed in this vicinity, were hosts, and Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond presided. Eighteen officers from Mare Island attended the dinner.

Miss Helen Cowles sailed Friday for Manila, to become the bride of Ensign Arnold Marcus. Accompanying her were her father, Paul Cowles, and his bride of a few weeks, who arrived only recently from Chicago. Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward gave a large dinner at the Fairmont, in San Francisco, last night for Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Mountford S. Wilson, Misses Jennie Blair, Marion Zelle, Phyllis De Young and Anna Peters, Heinie von Schroeder, Thornwall Mullalley and Walter Hush.

A detachment of marines will leave Friday for Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, twenty-seven men under Lieut. R. C. Riner going to the former station, thirty-one under Lieut. Dwight F. Smith to Guam, and six under Lieut. Randolph E. Zane to the Philippines.

The cruiser San Diego is expected here next week, to be here for several months in reserve for extensive repairs, which, including the repairs necessitated by the recent explosion of her boiler while off the coast of Lower California, will probably run up close to \$300,000. The cruiser Raleigh, which came up to San Francisco to enable officers and crew to see the exposition, sailed to-day for San Diego, en route to Mexico. The Kanawha, the oil tanker, will be commissioned about March 15 and is expected to leave here about April 1 for her trial trip. Her sister ship, the Maumee, is expected to be launched the middle of April and the building ways will then be ready for destroyer 68.

Ensign Frank E. Johnson has reported at the yard from Yerba Buena, coming here for examination for promotion. Surg. and Mrs. C. N. Fisher are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, born at Mare Island on Feb. 26.

#### GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., March 9, 1915.

The auction club was entertained at Mrs. R. Roller Richardson's residence Feb. 23 by Miss Pauline B. Bradford. Prizes were won by Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Richardson.

Surg. and Mrs. Thomas Reason gave a delightful bridge party Thursday evening for Surg. and Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson's sister, Miss Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle, Paymr. and Mrs. Duette W. Rose, Surg. David C. Cather and Dr. and Mrs. Bert Parmenter, of Lake Forest. Prizes were won by Mrs. Earle and Surgeon Cather. On Friday evening, before the regular weekly skating party given by the officers in the drill hall, Surgeon Cather was host at a buffet supper for Dr. and Mrs. Proxmeyer, of Lake Forest; the Misses Shields, of Highland Park; Miss Flannigan, Paymr. and Mrs. Rose, Surg. and Mrs. Reason, Mr. Irwin, of Lake Forest; Mr. Culver Shields, of Highland Park, and Med. Dir. Thomas A. Berryhill, of the Naval Hospital.

The swimming tank was well patronized on Sunday afternoon, many coming from nearby towns as guests of the officers. The auction club met with Mrs. Olson, wife of Lieut. Allan G. Olson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Parmenter. Surg. and Mrs. Richardson gave a dinner March 3 for Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell, Surg. and Mrs. Reason, Miss Bradford and Surg. James P. Haynes.

Mrs. Weekly, who has been visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Farwell, has returned to her home in Dayton, Ohio.

In spite of the inclement weather of Friday evening many were present at the roller skating party given by the officers of the station. Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte, of Baltimore, is the house guest of Mrs. Earle. Master Charles Bradford Farwell, young son of Paymaster Farwell, who has been ill with measles, is fully recovered. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle had dinner Saturday for Surg. and Mrs. R. R. Richardson, Miss Bradford, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte, of Baltimore; Surgeons Cather and Haynes, both of the station.

The retiring board met on March 8 to examine Lieut. Robert Stanley Roberson. He is the guest of Mr. Cole during his stay at the station. The petty officers of the station gave a dance Thursday evening to their families and friends. As usual, the auditorium was tastefully decorated with flags and pennants. It was well attended from adjacent towns.

One of the wireless structures which has been in construction for some time is completed. It is 400 feet high. Work will be started on the other one as soon as the weather permits.



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2ND LIEUT. 12TH INFANTRY, rank from June 12, 1914, home station Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., would like to transfer with 2ND LIEUT. OF CAVALRY. BONUS to be given. Address K. J., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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WANTED: RECENTLY RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER as assistant to Army officer at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Must be sober, a good rifle shot, and have some clerical ability. An Infantryman preferred. A good position for the right man. Write, stating service and qualifications.

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It is to be hoped that the next Congress will be sufficiently liberal in dealing with the Army to relieve the officers of the Infantry arm from the arrest of promotion resulting from the transfer of the officers of the Porto Rico Regiment to the line of the Army. The Infantry have certainly not been dealt with so liberally that they can afford to yield with satisfaction any part of what they have already secured.

Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels and Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, conferred March 10 in a general way on the organization of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, established by a provision in the Navy bill appropriating \$5,000 for expenses, experimental work and investigation undertaken by the committee. It is believed that with the aid of this committee, co-ordinating with the Army and Navy aeronautic officials and with private enterprises devoted to the science of flight, much will be accomplished in promoting the efficiency and development of types of aircraft much better suited to the military

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services than those which are now available. Two members of the committee are to be appointed from each of the officers in charge of military and naval aeronautics, representatives from the Smithsonian, the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Standards and five others from aeronautical experts. In all not more than twelve.

The provision of the Naval Appropriation Act which gives Marine Corps officers and enlisted men sea pay is effective March 3. Beginning with that date, officers will receive an increase of ten per cent. and enlisted men twenty per cent. while serving with the fleet. The extra 110 non-commissioned officers provided for in the bill will all be assigned to the advance base regiment now stationed at Philadelphia. This provision is virtually an allowance of extra pay for enlisted men who have mechanical ability to do work in connection with the advance base force.

There is considerable interest in the provision of the Army Appropriation Act which authorizes the restoration of retired officers to the active list. Under it the retired officers who are candidates for the active list must stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion to the grade which they would have attained if they had not been retired. The first part of the paragraph, given on page 840 of our last issue, provides for officers not above the rank of captain and the latter part for those of higher rank. In order to place them all on the same basis provision is made for examinations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Numerous applications for restoration to active service have already been received by The Adjutant General from retired officers, whose applications must be approved before they return to the active list.

Among the bills signed by the President March 3 and 4 were the Omnibus War Claims bill and a bill to credit the account of Major George H. Penrose to the amount of \$267.87. The Longevity Claims bill, S. 6120, failed, as did also the Volunteer Officers Retired List bill, S.392, although it passed the Senate on March 3 it was not considered in the House. No legislation for the increased efficiency of the warrant, commissioned warrant, and non-commissioned officers met with any success; nor did any of the various bills for graded retirement or retirement after twenty-five years' enlisted service. The House bill to consolidate the Veterinary Service was defeated in the Senate March 4. The bill conferring the rank of major general on Col. J. L. Clem, U.S.A., the only officer on the active list of the Army with Civil War service, failed in the House March 4. The bill passed the Senate March 1. Representative Mann objected to its consideration in the House, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated.

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### OUR DUTY TOWARD MEXICO.

The United States has again told Mexico that it must "behave" itself toward foreigners. This warning would have had more value twelve months ago and would have had much more value twenty-four months ago. With the passage of each month the importance of American warnings becomes less. One may well believe the newspaper dispatch from Vera Cruz on March 10: "News that more American war vessels were speeding toward this port caused little public excitement." No, there was no occasion for excitement, either public or private. American war vessels nearly a year ago were at Vera Cruz and part of the American Army was there, and nothing came of their presence worth while, else our ships would not be needed there again. With the speeding of each week the prestige of the United States steadily falls in Mexico. The gruff voice of Uncle Sam that several years ago meant something to the Mexicans is now a cause only of ridicule. Not only has our prestige been lost in our sister republic, it is declining among the nations of Europe. We who at any moment may be called upon to stand up vigorously for our rights as neutrals in this great European war are steadily undermining the respect of foreign countries for us. We are showing them clearly that we have not the moral backbone to uphold the rights of our citizens at our very doors. Then why, they may ask, should they be afraid that we shall rise in our might and demand our rights as neutrals on the high seas? Thus is our lax Mexican policy hurting us both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately our new policy of "firmness" has been inspired not so much by a belated appreciation of our duty to our own citizens in Mexico and the nationals of other countries, as by fresh protests of European nations against the conditions of disorder, approaching a reign of terror, that prevail in the Mexican republic. This is the melancholy aspect of our present attitude toward Mexico. It seems to be prompted by a desire to go no further in the ugly matter than will just satisfy the complaints of Europe, instead of being based upon a good, healthy Americanism that will not tolerate any trifling with the rights of citizens of the United States. Our Government cannot claim that it has pursued its course in ignorance of the best policy to adopt. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, officers of the Army thoroughly acquainted with the character of the Mexican people themselves and the conditions of turmoil there, citizens with large experience across the Rio Grande—all pointed out years ago the necessity of assuming a position toward the Mexican people that would admit of no misinterpretation as to the intention of the United States to protect the rights of foreigners, even at the cost of intervention. Repeatedly has the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL warned the authorities that nothing was to be gained and much was to be lost by palaver and temporizing with an uneducated people who have flouted the authority of the United States for years. Within the last few weeks we have called attention to the way in which the Regular soldiers of the United States on patrol on the Texas border are jeered at as cowards by Mexicans just across the river.

As to the present threat or warning to Mexico, we may repeat what we said less than a year ago when we went to Vera Cruz with armed forces, that it were better that we staid away entirely if our going is to result in nothing more than a "bluff." Mexico has heard nothing but bluff now for several years, until she may be excused if she sets down this great Republic as a gigantic bluff. The pity of the present situation seems to be that it promises nothing better than did the previous efforts to bring about law and order in Mexico without hurting anybody's feelings. The assertion of one of our highest officials in a public speech a few weeks ago that Mexico should be allowed to fight out its troubles to a settlement cannot have failed to give encouragement to the forces of disorder throughout the republic. We have a business in Mexico. It is not so much a battle there between differing principles of government as it is a struggle between a parcel of insurgents, each apparently as unscrupulous as the other.

But even if each leader had as clear ideas of government as Alexander Hamilton, the United States has a duty plainer, more imperative, more pressing than any that presents itself to-day to temporary masters of the Mexican hordes masquerading as revolutionists. That duty is to prevent European nations from being dragged into the Mexican conflict and the Monroe Doctrine from being flaunted in our faces as something that must either be fought for or abandoned. We have seen in Europe that formal treaties have been regarded in hours of great national peril as mere "scraps of paper." The Monroe Doctrine has not even reached the dignity of one of these scraps of paper. It is merely a theory of nationality, with nothing behind it but the assertion of one country



and the good-natured acquiescence of others. The Mexican trouble does concern this country directly, high utterances to the contrary notwithstanding. Already we have suffered in standing in the eyes of the world by the cool way we have been ignored by Mexican soldiers of fortune. Our own border has been violated repeatedly and American citizens have been shot and killed while engaged in peaceful trade pursuits on American territory. This country has submitted year after year to insults and outrage which, if any of the enlightened nations of Europe were in our place, might long ago have led to a punitive expedition that would not have stopped short of the Mexican capital and the restoration of order.

Important and valuable as is the presence of our battleships at Vera Cruz in times of great danger, far better than their visit now would be an ultimatum to the various leaders that unless an immediate cessation of internecine strife is effected the United States, with its military and naval forces, will take control of the situation in Mexico and will not withdraw until a stable government is established, as it did in the case of Cuba. The massing of our naval strength on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Mexico and the concentration of the Regular Army where it could move immediately for the occupation of the country would do more for real peace than all the negotiations of State Department secret agents, lawyers with confidential messages to this and that Mexican chieftain, and personal envoys.

#### IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE WAR.

The prospect of serious difficulty with Mexico naturally raises the question as to what military resources we have immediately available to meet such a difficulty. Prompt action would compel us to strip the country almost entirely bare of troops, even depriving our coast defenses of some portion of their present insufficient garrisons. To such a state has the negligence of Congress reduced us. Fortunately such troops as we have are well prepared, never more so, to respond to a call of the President. Most of our mobile Army is now massed along the Texas border, as it has been for more than two years. The 2d Division, in command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, is stationed at Texas City ready to embark for Vera Cruz. As fast as transports could carry them a force of 25,000 troops could be sent to Vera Cruz. Within a short time the rest of the Regular Army could be concentrated at Galveston and Texas City ready for action in Mexico.

Under the guns of the fleet the marines and the blue-jackets could land at Vera Cruz and establish a base there, as they did in the former occupation of Vera Cruz. Six or seven thousand marines would be available for this purpose, and the marines could be attached to the Army in any movement on Mexico City. This might bring the force that could be sent to Mexico City up to about 50,000, stripping our own country bare. It is presumed that if the President decided to intervene in Mexico he would immediately call Congress into extraordinary session to obtain authorization for the call of volunteers. While the Regular Army could seize Mexico City and clean up the country in that vicinity, a larger volunteer force would be required to occupy the entire country. The size of a volunteer army needed to occupy the whole of Mexico has been estimated all the way from 250,000 to 500,000. Some of the General Staff believe that the wisest plan would be to call for an army of 500,000.

In the time spent on the border the officers and men of our Army have had an opportunity to study the character and style of fighting of the Mexican forces. They are trained to the minute for trouble with Mexico, and a single telegram from the Chief of Staff would set them in motion.

Before the border patrol of the Regular Army could be sent to Vera Cruz it would be necessary to relieve it by a force of volunteer troops. This force would doubtless be composed of picked organizations of the National Guard. All the state forces selected should be mustered in as United States Volunteers, in which case they will be given an opportunity to go into the volunteers with their present organization. Before the National Guard or other volunteers left their mobilization points, which in most states would be the capital cities, they would be recruited up to the war strength of 150 men per company. In most instances the recruiting would be done at the headquarters of the different regiments, battalions and companies.

As soon as their organization was completed, the National Guard and volunteers would be sent to the border. There the new army would be seasoned and trained for service in Mexico. It could patrol the border to prevent any raid upon American territory. In this duty the volunteers would probably see some active service even before any attempt to invade Mexico from the north. Six months would be required to properly train them. In that time the Regular force sent to Vera Cruz would have reached Mexico City and be ready to start north. In all probability the Regulars would be reinforced by sending some of the volunteers by way of Vera Cruz and an effort would be made to concentrate a force of something like 50,000 troops at Mexico City before an attempt was made to send an army north from the capital city.

When Vera Cruz was occupied by the troops about a year ago and it was thought intervention was imminent plans were prepared by the General Staff for the or-

ganization of volunteer armies. A list of officers eligible for commands in the new army was prepared in the Department. This list has been revised from time to time, and is now ready to be submitted to the President. Under the Hay Volunteer Army Act the President will appoint all the officers. Even for an army of 250,000 men the President will be called upon to appoint between 8,000 and 9,000 officers. In making these appointments he would probably consult the governors of the states; in fact, many of the officers on the tentative list have been placed there upon recommendation from the governors and the commanding officers of the National Guard. All the retired officers of the Army and the Militia not physically incapacitated for active service would receive commissions. As in all wars, the most difficult problem to solve would be that of obtaining competent officers. All this, of course, assumes the possibility that "watchful waiting" may be succeeded by positive action in Mexican matters under the pressure of foreign demands.

#### GENERAL WOOD AND BISHOP GREER.

No red-blooded man who loves moral courage will fail to accord to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, a large measure of admiration for the direct and manly way that he went about the correction of the statement made by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, respecting the connection of General Wood with the newly formed American Legion. As we noted last week, this statement was made in a protest signed by the Bishop and others and sent by telegraph to President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison in behalf of the League to Limit Armaments. In this protest occurred these words: "We submit that the activity of Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, and of the other officers of the Army and the issuing from a recognized Army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion is subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America." As soon as this protest appeared in the newspapers General Wood telephoned the Bishop and asked him to retract what he had said regarding propaganda issuing from Army headquarters. The Bishop admitted over the wire that the only authority for his statements was the newspapers. This retraction not being given, General Wood sent a formal letter to the Bishop in which he repeated his telephonic explanation that he had been asked by a gentleman interested in its organization what he thought of the idea and he had replied that he thought it a good one and as one ultimately destined to be of great service to the country, but could not in any way give it official approval.

In the course of his letter to Bishop Greer General Wood said: "That a man in your position should have the temerity to sign a telegram to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War reflecting seriously upon an officer in my position without even the pretense of an investigation passes understanding." General Wood also sent the telegram to the Secretary of War, published last week, calling attention to the incorrectness of Bishop Greer's statement and saying, "a more audacious misstatement made without inquiry or investigation has seldom come to my attention and I have so informed him, the Bishop." Bishop Greer in replying to the General's communication said that the General's own admission that he had said the movement for the Legion was a good one justified his (the Bishop's) criticism. General Wood would not let the matter rest there. He replied that he had never denied that he had given the Legion movement his approval, but that the Bishop's answer evaded the point at issue, namely, the charge that the headquarters of the Army had been used for the issuing of propaganda for the Legion. To approve of a movement and to lend one's official headquarters for its propaganda are two entirely different things, General Wood maintained. Again Bishop Greer in his second answer clung to General Wood's expression of approval as justifying him in "deploring the necessity for making these fine distinctions between personal and official approval." However, the Bishop added that when General Wood definitely denied issuing propaganda from headquarters, he (the Bishop) accepted his statement without question as that of a man of honor and "I believe implicitly what you say." Thereupon General Wood wrote to the Bishop that in order that the public might understand the issue between them he had given the copies of the correspondence to the press.

#### CONGRESS AND EXECUTIVE PREROGATIVE.

Although the Secretary of War has not yet taken up the question as to whether he will be governed by the amendment of the Army Appropriation bill fixing the tour of duty in the Philippines at two years, it is known that he considers it unconstitutional. There are a number of other provisions of the bill which he regards as an encroachment by Congress upon the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and he will probably consider them together with his legal advisors and decide just what will be the policy of the War Department. It is held that if Congress by an amendment to an appropriation bill can direct the President or Secretary of War to fix the limit of time at which an officer can be stationed in the Philippines, it can go

farther and enact laws which will fix the station of all the troops in the Army, thus taking the command of the Army away from the President.

That President Wilson resents such encroachments on his authority as Commander-in-Chief is evidenced by his attitude in the Ray case. Although the Senate has refused to confirm Major Lord, who was nominated by the President for the vacancy which would be due to Major Ray under the seniority law, the President has sent the nomination of Major Lord to the Senate at the beginning of every session for the last two years, and probably as long as he remains in the White House promotion will be blocked in the Quartermaster Corps unless the Senate yields, as it should do. The Ray case and the amendments in the Appropriation bill may bring the controversy as to the power of Congress over the Army to a decision.

The courts sustain the President and the Secretary of War in the Ray case, and the seniority law is nothing like as radical an encroachment on executive authority as the Philippine service amendment. It is understood that if the Secretary should yield in the controversy with Congress it will be only because he fears that it might be continued into the next session in such a manner as to interfere with the consideration of national defense legislation. The amendment will, roughly speaking, increase the transportation costs of the Army in the Philippines one-third. By some it is claimed that the increase would exceed even this amount. To begin with, before Oct. 1 it would be necessary to relieve between two and three thousand officers from duty in the Philippines to comply with the amendment. Then an entire new system of handling enlisted men must be inaugurated. Just how much this process would add to the cost of maintaining the Army it would be impossible to estimate. In addition to the increase of cost of maintaining an enlisted man, the amount of service the Government would secure from him would be reduced, because he would be traveling about twenty-five per cent. of the time that he was in the Army. Under the new law it will be necessary to abolish the colonial army and go back to the old system of sending regiments to the Philippines for two years, instead of officers and men. Thus, by a little paragraph tucked away in the Army Appropriation bill, Congress has completely disarranged one of the most important policies of the War Department. It has been the policy of reform and one which in time would have saved the Government millions of dollars.

While many officers in the Army and most of the enlisted men will be highly pleased with the change, they are not by any means unanimous in the support of the amendment. The reduction in the time in the tour of duty in the Philippines will be an actual hardship to the younger officers in the Army on account of the expenses of making trips to the island. Especially will this be true of lieutenants and the younger captains. Of course, it is optional with the officers who are stationed in the islands at present, but eventually shorter tours of duty in the islands will increase the number of trips that all of the officers in the Army will be required to make during their service on active duty.

But those who are interested in an increase in the strength of the Army cannot fail to disapprove the change. Every increase in the cost of maintaining the Army makes it more difficult to secure authority from Congress to increase its strength. The surprising feature of the passage of the amendment is that Chairman Hay, who is continually protesting against the cost of maintaining the Army and is preaching economy, should support it.

An excellent provision of the new naval bill is that authorizing the permanent appointment of pay clerks whose tenure of office has heretofore been uncertain, no Navy pay clerk being sure of steady employment no matter how long his service or how great his efficiency. Under the new law it is provided that the title of paymaster's clerk shall be changed to that of pay clerk, and that hereafter all pay clerks (now numbering 210) shall be appointed from chief petty officers who shall have served at least three years as enlisted men, two on board a cruising vessel, and pay clerks after six years' service as such shall be commissioned as chief pay clerks and on promotion have the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswain. The limitation as to age relating to the appointment of assistant paymasters shall not apply to chief pay clerks and pay clerks, who are to be eligible for a commission as assistant paymaster until thirty-five years of age, the age limit for other candidates being twenty-five years. About eighteen months ago the Secretary of the Navy decided that he would appoint only enlisted men of the Navy to the Pay Corps. Under this order thirteen enlisted men have already qualified for commissions, and others are preparing for the examination to be held next summer. As only enlisted men of the Navy may become paymaster's clerks and as paymaster's clerk are eligible for commissions the Secretary will, after the next examination, further restrict candidates for commissions in the Pay Corps to pay clerks and chief pay clerks.

A newspaper man writes: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is—in its comprehensiveness, accuracy, and impartial statement—a sort of military and naval Bible to me, and, in my writing, I have come to believe that what it says is not only 'so,' but is, as a rule, about all of value which, at the time, can be said on the subject."



## INCREASED RANK FOR FLAG OFFICERS.

The President having designated Rear Admirals F. F. Fletcher, T. B. Howard and W. C. Cowles, commanders-in-chief of the U. S. Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, respectively, cablegrams were sent them March 10 directing each of them to assume the duties and hoist the flag of Admiral. Their dates of precedence are fixed as March 10, 11 and 12, respectively, and thus Admiral Fletcher becomes the senior in rank, Admiral Howard the second and Admiral Cowles the junior. These officers will hoist and henceforth fly the flag of admiral, a blue flag with four stars, as long as they hold their positions as commanders-in-chief of the fleets to which they have been assigned.

Admiral Fletcher was promoted to rear admiral in October, 1911, and has been commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet since September, 1914, and for two years previous to that date was in command of a division of the fleet under Rear Admirals Osterhaus and Badger. As a division commander he was for many months senior U. S. naval officer present in Mexican waters (East coast) and was in command of the forces and operations at Vera Cruz in April of last year when it became necessary to seize that port. He has had two years and seven months sea service as a flag officer, and will reach the age of statutory retirement in November, 1917.

Admiral Howard was promoted to rear admiral in November, 1910, and for a time commanded a division in the Atlantic Fleet, followed by duty as president of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, D. C. In February, 1914, he was assigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and since that date he has been almost continuously in Mexican waters (West coast). He has had two years and six months sea service as a flag officer. At the time of his designation as admiral he was the senior rear admiral of the Navy List; he will retire because of the statutory age limit in August, 1916.

Admiral Cowles was promoted to rear admiral in January, 1911, and served in the Pacific Fleet as division commander and as Commander-in-Chief until February, 1914, when he was transferred to the Asiatic Fleet as Commander-in-Chief of that fleet. He has had three years and nine months sea service as a flag officer. He was born in Connecticut and appointed to the Navy from that state, and will reach the age of statutory retirement in July next.

With the exception of Admiral Dewey, who enjoys a rank unique in the navies of the world, that of Admiral of the Navy, the only other American naval officers privileged to hold the rank of Admiral were Farragut from 1866 to 1870, and D. D. Porter from 1870 to 1891. The law which conferred the rank of Admiral upon these two officers provided that the rank should cease to exist upon their death and from 1891, when Admiral Porter died, until the rank of Admiral of the Navy was conferred upon Admiral Dewey by special act of Congress, the highest rank in the American Navy was that of rear admiral.

The following telegram has been received by Secretary Daniels from Admiral Fletcher: "I acknowledge receipt of your radiogram informing me that President of the United States of America has designated me as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet with the rank of Admiral. I greatly value the honor conferred upon me and I would thank you to express to the President of the United States of America my appreciation of the special trust and confidence he reposes in me."

A second telegram from Admiral Fletcher to Mr. Daniels said: "Your success in getting the grade of Admiral and Vice Admiral re-established by Congress is greatly appreciated by the naval service. I wish to express to you my personal appreciation of your action in this matter and to thank you for the confidence you have shown in me."

## ITINERARY OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

"Never before in the history of our Navy," says a statement given out at the Navy Department on March 9, "has such a powerful fleet been assembled for active service, maneuvers and target practice with guns and torpedoes as that based on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the past two months, under the command of Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. This force now consists of nineteen battleships and twenty destroyers, with a flagship and a tender.

"Based also on Guantanamo Bay is the Cruiser Squadron, consisting of two armored cruisers and seven light cruisers and gunboats, the various units of which have been operating in the vicinity of Haiti, Santo Domingo and the east coast of Mexico. The vessels comprising this fleet are ready for any service, and are accompanied by repair ships, supply ships and fuel ships, carrying coal, oil and supplies for an extended period.

"At Key West the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, consisting of ten destroyers and a tender, have been engaged in extended operations. At Pensacola six submarines with four tenders have been operating, engaged in maneuvers distinctly their own and in joint operations with air craft and with the San Francisco, a mine laying vessel. Results of the extended operations in which the above mentioned vessels to the number of eighty-three are engaged cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Navy."

The following is the tentative schedule of the fleet. It will remain based on Guantanamo until April 3. April 4 to April 9 it will be en route to Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, holding fleet tactics and drills en route; April 11 to May 8, spring target practice off the Virginia Capes; May 9 to May 17, liberty in North River, New York; May 18 to 30, war game in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay, battleships, destroyers, submarines, auxiliaries and air craft take part; June 1 to June 20, at home navy yards for docking and repairs; June 21 to June 25, rendezvous at Hampton Roads preparatory to Panama-Pacific cruise on June 25.

The following was the total degree of completion on March 1, 1915, of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 87.5; Oklahoma, 89.2; Pennsylvania, 70.8; Arizona, 53.0; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 7.8; Idaho, 15.4. Destroyers—Downes, delivered Feb. 11, 1915; O'Brien, 94.5; Nicholson, 92.5; Winslow, 89.4; Cushing, 86.4; Ericsson, 94.9; Tucker, 39.4; Conyngham, 60.0; Porter, 56.0; Wadsworth, 81.9; Jacob Jones, 60.3; Wainwright, 57.3; No. 63, 8.7; No. 64, 8.7; No. 65, 2.0; No. 66, 2.0; Nos. 67 and 68, 0.0.

Destroyer tender—Melville, 79.5. Submarine tender—Bushnell, 85.7. Fuel ships—Kanawha, 97.6; Maumee, 76.9. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 16.0; transport No. 1, 7.4. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, 94.0; Achilles, 85.0. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 86.7; L-1, 91.1; L-2, 88.8; L-3, 81.7; L-4, 82.5; L-5, 61.7; L-6, 54.1; L-7, 53.0; M-1, 65.9; L-8, 10.4; L-9, 52.5; L-10, 53.6; L-11, 41.5; No. 52, 0.0; N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6, N-7, 0.0. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

## CONCERNING THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The following letter addressed to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., by the Secretary of War is of interest to all the Army:

War Department, March 11, 1915.

My dear General Wood: I have just had opportunity to read your report concerning your connection and that of Capt. Gordon Johnston with the American Legion. I note therefore that your personal participation consisted of a general commendation of the proposition as stated to you, and a suggestion that your aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, would help them in the matter of the proper classification and grouping of those who might join the Legion.

So far as I have been able to gather, the purpose of this organization is to list, classify and keep track of men of suitable age who have had previous military training or possess special qualifications, so that in the event of the need of such it would be easy to locate them and avail of their services where required.

The desirability of the War Department having such information and being in a position to avail itself in time of need of the services of such persons has been recognized, and the most efficient way to accomplish this purpose has been and is being sought by the War Department.

Until the War Department has completed its consideration of the matter and has determined upon the way to deal most effectively therewith, I consider that it is undesirable for officers of the Army to have any connection with organizations outside of the War Department which are dealing or contemplating dealing with the same subject matter. For reasons which seem to me to be too obvious to require elaboration, those who are in charge of the military affairs of the nation should limit their activities with respect to military or quasi-military organizations to such as are connected directly or indirectly with the War Department—those over which the War Department either has jurisdiction or concerning which it has a well defined official relationship.

I recognize, as you did, that the location, classification and keeping track of this available material is of value. I had ordered studies to be made to devise a plan which would effectively place at the disposal of the War Department the services of these people if they were needed. I am hopeful that the work which this organization has embarked upon will ultimately prove useful to the Department, but I consider it inadvisable for anyone under the jurisdiction of the War Department to have connection with such private organizations.

Much of the public comment concerning this particular organization seems to be based upon a misconception of its purpose and object, but that fact merely serves to emphasize what I have said above concerning the inadvisability of those connected with the national Military Establishment having to do with organizations not under its jurisdiction and with which it has no official connection.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,

Secretary of War.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD,

Governors Island, N. Y.

General Wood's report as to his and Captain Johnston's connection with the American Legion:

On Feb. 12, 1915, Mr. Arthur S. Hoffman and Dr. J. F. Hausmann, the former an editor of one of the Ridgway magazines, the latter a former medical officer of Volunteers, called at my office in response to an appointment. The object of their call was to present to me a plan concerning which they had previously written me, \* \* \* and which they had been working on for some time—to list, classify and locate men of suitable age who had had previous military training, or possessed special qualifications, with the idea that such a list of men would be of material value to the War Department in case of any sudden emergency, and also a possible source of reserves. They stated to me briefly the project, showed me their proposed application blank and plan for listing and classifying men with special training, qualifications, etc. I told them I would look into the matter, but that I could not in any way give it official approval or speak for the Department, but so far as I could see the plan appeared to be a good one and worthy of further consideration, and, if when the organization was established they would again present the matter to me with a statement of conditions, I would gladly present all the facts together with a statement of my opinion to the War Department. I have not seen either of the gentlemen since that day or had any correspondence with them. They impressed me as sincere, earnest and actuated by a desire to be of real assistance to the government, and I believe the work which they have undertaken will be of such assistance, as men of previous military experience or special qualifications are already applying for membership in great numbers. During the interview in question they asked my advice concerning the method of grouping and classifying men with special qualifications. I told them that I had not time to go into this matter, but that I was sure Captain Gordon Johnston, my aid, would be glad to assist them, and I turned them over to him, and he gave them such assistance in the preparation of their blanks as he was able to. Captain Johnston has continued aiding the committee with such advice and assistance as he could properly furnish.

## CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Florida—Henry C. Campbell, Ocala; James E. O'Gwin, Manatee; Leonard O. Boynton, alternate, Bartow; Forest M. Hill, alternate, Fort Myers.

Georgia—Burnett S. Ivey, alternate, Byron.

Indiana—Fred T. Thomas, Anderson; Lowell F. Bowers, alternate, Garrett; Ross R. Kennedy, alternate, North Manchester.

Kansas—Harry Hahn, Ellsworth.

Kentucky—Peter Lee Atherton Dye, Louisville; Thompson Nicholas, alternate, Louisville; J. O. Lewis, alternate, Louisville.

Massachusetts—Joseph S. Robinson, Bourne; George W. Lewis, 2d, alternate, New Bedford; Elton F. Hammond, alternate, Mattapoisett.

Michigan—Harlow Grey, Ann Arbor; Arthur H. Niles, alternate, Ann Arbor.

Mississippi—Elton T. Cobb, Pine Valley.

Ohio—Donald G. Stratton, alternate, Alliance; Tom Halliday, alternate, Gallipolis; Emmet B. Speriky, Lancaster; Patrick H. Timothy, jr., alternate, Haydenville.

Oregon—Ellis Vern Williamson, alternate, La Grande.

Tennessee—Ward L. Hertenstein, alternate, Nashville.

Texas—Gilbert E. Bixby, Houston.

Washington—Robert E. Majer, alternate, Spokane.

West Virginia—Nevins D. Young, Huntington; Guy

Paul Thompson, alternate, Riley.

Wyoming—Vernon Babcock, alternate, Cheyenne; Richard Highleyman, alternate, Cheyenne.

## THE MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The Mounted Service School at Fort Riley on March 8 initiated an affair which may ultimately be of great benefit to the mounted Service and the Army. At the invitation of the commandant, Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., some five hundred students from the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., came down to Fort Riley and looked thoroughly into the needs of the mounted Service as to Cavalry and Light Artillery horses. These boys were nearly all off farms interested in raising horses, and their interest in the subject was very keen and encouraging. They came under the direction of a number of members of the faculty of the School of Animal Husbandry, and the visit was arranged by Dr. McCampbell, secretary of the State Registry Board of Kansas.

The morning program, which was arranged by Capt. Henry R. Richmond, senior instructor in equitation, and the secretary of the School, Lieut. Innis P. Swift, comprised a series of short talks on the requirements of the Government for Cavalry and Artillery horses, and various types of remounts were led before the students and critically examined. Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., discussed the Cavalry horse, and Lieut. John Alden Crane, 5th F. A., the Artillery horse. Vetn. Ray J. Stancliff, 15th Cav., gave demonstrations of unsoundness in horses, and Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., spoke of the thoroughbred horse. It was a matter of comment that the students from the college gained a very instructive and intelligent idea of the remount question from the morning session.

In the afternoon the school riding hall was well filled, and the student-officers gave a fine exhibition of the work of the school breaking and training colts, the schooled horses and the jumpers. The program gave an excellent idea of the character of the instruction. Colts four and five years of age were broken, furnished by the Front Royal Remount Station, their training having begun Jan. 15, 1915. The training of five and six year old colts was shown, their training dating from October of last year. Remounts six and seven years of age were shown belonging to Troop I, 13th Cavalry, a splendid type of Cavalry horse purchased in the vicinity of Kansas City; also schooled horses of longer training purchased in Virginia. Jumpers were shown that had been purchased in the open market for the Army. The use of the saber as issued to the Cavalry was demonstrated, and an exhibition ride followed given by officers of the second year class riding horses from eight to twenty years of age which had participated in a number of horse shows here and abroad. The riders were Lieutenants Patton, Foster, Barry, Swift, Engel, George, Adair, Crane and West. The program issued for the occasion was handsomely illustrated, showing fine types of Cavalry horses and their riders in action and at rest.

It is believed that if more publicity of this character were brought to the attention of the future farmers of the country as to the needs of the Government, there would be far less difficulty in securing remounts for the mounted Service.

## MILITARY HORSE RACES.

A very interesting account of the recent developments of military races in this country was given by Mr. Perry Belmont in responding to a toast at the Chester Valley Hunt dinner given in Philadelphia on March 6. Incidentally, Mr. Belmont called attention to the importance of a good supply of horses for mounts for the Army. He declared that horsemen without making any pretensions are doing much to strengthen the national defense by encouraging the breeding of suitable mounts for an army. In the course of his address Mr. Belmont said:

"It is a great pleasure to take part in doing honor to the master of the Chester Valley Hunt. As your toastmaster has said, it has been my good fortune to be able to have organized the first military races in our country. You will perhaps remember that the first race occurred at Morris Park in October, 1905. After much difficulty, we were able to secure but one entry from the United States Army, Lieut. I. S. Martin, of the 15th Cavalry, now at Fort Bliss, Texas. The War Department was in favor of making the experiment and this officer was allowed to come all the way from Cuba for that purpose. The race came very near being a failure, the orderly and horse went astray between New York and Morris Park. Just in time for saddling, they were seen entering the grounds. The Lieutenant was unable to win the race, although he was a good second to one of the Militia Cavalry.

"The following year, the second military race took place at Bennings in Washington, and here the same officer was able to win a good race on rather an inferior horse, which was lent him by a member of the United Hunts Racing Association. The other participants in both races belonged to the Militia. To Lieutenant Martin is due the credit of having ridden in the first military races under the rules of racing in this country.

"Since then, as you all know, military races have become an important feature of our various meetings, and the character of the mounts has very much improved. At the first sportsmen's dinner, in 1912, the National Remount Association was formed. Subscriptions to the state and National Remount Association were made at the table. The Government has shown its appreciation of this movement and the United States Cavalry has been benefited by it.

"Another important organization was suggested at the first sportsmen's dinner and that was the Army League. If you will remember, that when I was called upon to speak about the first military races, I had occasion to say that in forming the Remount Association we were doing for the Army something in the nature of what the Navy League was doing for the Navy, and the idea then occurred to me to say that we might well undertake to form an Army League. General Wood and other U. S. Army officers were present and it was then and there decided to organize what is known as the Army League.

"It was in that year that the first service test was made. It took place in Washington. Twenty officers of the United States Army rode over a distance of about fourteen miles. Another test over a longer distance occurred the following year. The necessity of keeping our Cavalry on the Mexican border has interfered with



military races; probably this year it will be difficult to secure entries for such races.

"At our first sportsmen's dinner, we all thought that the introduction of motor vehicles would interfere with the use of the horse, but such has not proved the case, excepting in the large cities. On the farms there is actually an increase in the number of horses in use.

"As I am on the executive committee of the National Remount Association, I took part this year in preparing an appeal to the Committee on Agriculture of the House and Senate. The first year, we secured an appropriation of \$50,000 for the national remount; the second appropriation was also \$50,000; last year only \$30,000 was appropriated. We asked that it be increased to \$50,000 this year.

From Government figures it has been deduced that from the total volume of transportation of the United States, steamships and railroads combined handle but fifteen per cent., leaving the other eighty-five per cent. to be moved by horse and wagon or motor-driven vehicles. Yet during exactly the period representing the introduction and growth of power-driven vehicles, that is from 1900 to 1910, the Government's statistics show an increase of over eight per cent. in the number of horses in use on farms and over eleven per cent. in mules and other draft animals, making the total of 24,000,000 in use on farms alone.

"The realization of how little inroad the truck has made becomes clear in considering the following figures. From 1908 until the present time, there have been produced in the United States approximately 180,000 commercial cars. Of these probably 120,000 are now in use. On an average, counting all sized vehicles, this did not displace more than three horses each, or a total number of horses displaced of not over 375,000. When this number is compared to the total number of horses and draft animals in use, 26,000,000, it is found that commercial cars have in reality displaced less than two per cent.

"National defense requires an effective Cavalry. It was only a few days ago that Mr. Lawrence Benét, himself a retired Army officer and son of General Benét, of West Point, well known in the Ordnance Service, told me that he was on the battlefield at the battle of the Marne. There had been, as you remember, a rapid retreat before the German army, but a stand was made of such a character that the retreat was turned into a victory for the French. The German army was routed in confusion, but not only was there ammunition lacking for the French army, but in their retreat, eighty-five per cent. of the horses had died from exhaustion, for lack of food and water. If the French could have followed up their success, many military authorities believe that the German army would have been driven out of France at that time.

"There has been a fear in some quarters that the purchase of horses for war purposes has created a drain on our supply, but the Bureau of Animal Industry is not of that opinion. They say that the warring countries have been paying low prices, and that the majority of the animals exported have not been of the best types and breeding. They consider that the exportation of these horses has really been for this country a good ridance. How far this opinion is justified, I am not prepared to say. It has been questioned by some of the highest ranking officers of the mounted service of both the Army and National Guard. One of the members of the General Staff of the Army is on record as holding the opinion that the present continuing drain on our supply of Cavalry horses is weakening our national defense. He thinks that the most serious feature of the situation is that the purchasers of horses for the European armies are exporting brood mares, and thus will cut off the future supply of mounts for the Army. In support of his position he calls attention to the serious scarcity of horses produced in this country by the Boer war.

"Most of the horses of the country are produced by farmers owning not more than two or three mares. The action to improve the breed of horses recently taken by Congress, on lines approved by the National Remount Association and by the Government purchase of thoroughbred stallions, has passed the experimental stage. The efforts of the racing men, breeders and such organizations as you all belong to have been successful and are a great source of satisfaction to us all. Without making any pretensions in this direction the horsemen of this country are doing what they can to strengthen the nation's defenses and to prepare it for war."

#### THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

81 Delancey street, New York city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association was formed for the following purposes:

To advance the intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of Jews serving in the Army, Navy and National Guard of the United States. To organize branches and sub-branches at all military and naval stations and on all battleships of the United States. To arrange for the celebration of the Seder in connection with the Feast of Passover at or near military or naval stations.

To endeavor to secure employment for all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and for those so discharged from the National Guard. To secure chaplains of the Jewish faith for the Jews in the Army, Navy and National Guard.

To encourage patriotism and reverence for the American flag. To do such other work as may be feasible and necessary for the protection of the interests of the Jewish young men in these branches of the United States service.

The association figures that there are about ten thousand Jews serving in the Army and Navy. The association cannot vouch for the accuracy of these figures, but from recent investigation made by this association by communicating with all the forts in the United States and ships in the Navy we have secured the list of over 5,200 names. We have not heard from many of the larger ships in the Navy, and for that reason we estimate that there are still about four thousand names that we can count upon.

This association is arranging for the celebration of the Feast of Passover by the Jewish enlisted men in the Army and Navy who are stationed in the vicinity of New York city, at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue. The men will be quartered at one of the large hotels in the city while they are our guests, and we will arrange for their breakfast, dinner and supper. They will also be conducted to a matinee performance, and we expect to have 350 soldiers and sailors present. The celebration will take place on March 29 and 30. All commanding officers of forts in the vicinity of New York have been invited, and General Wood has promised to attend on one of the nights, and Major Gen.

John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will attend on one night. Invitations have been extended to the Secretaries of War and the Navy and it is hoped that these gentlemen may attend.

The writer recently resigned as captain of the National Guard of Florida.

LEWIS LANDES, General Secretary.

The headquarters of the association are at 81 Delancey street, New York. Leon Sanders is president; Joseph S. Marcus, treasurer; Capt. Lewis Landes, general secretary; Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman, chaplain. Among directors are Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., retired; Major J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Julius Tannenbaum, N.G.N.Y., and Col. Harry Cutler, N.G.R.I.

#### GERMAN CRUISER AT NEWPORT NEWS.

After keeping the seas for seven months destroying commerce of the enemy, the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, in command of Captain Thierichsen, made the port of Newport News, Va., on March 10, being in need of repairs and drydocking. Her sides were rusty and about her water line could be seen a long growth of seaweed, while her underbody must be thick with barnacles. Aboard the vessel everything was naturally clean and ship shape. Her officers and crew belong to the German navy, formerly serving in the Tiger and Luchs at Tsingtao, China. The officers and men and guns of the latter vessels were transferred to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich before the Japanese began their bombardment. She was formerly a passenger steamer of the North German Lloyd Line. Her armament included four 8-inch rifles forward, four amidships and two aft, besides a number of machine guns. This German vessel of war will probably now be interned at Newport News for the period of the war.

The U.S. coast guard cutter Onondaga followed in the wake of the Eitel Friedrich and anchored nearby, Captain Chiswell boarding the German soon after she had come to a stop to make the usual inquiry and examination and report to Washington.

During her remarkably long stay at sea, safely running the gauntlet of the enemy's warships on the lookout for her, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich managed to sink five steamers and six sailing ships. Four of the steamers were British and one was French. Three French sailing ships were sunk and also one British, one Russian, and one American. The latter was the fine ship William P. Frye, of Bath, Me., with a cargo of grain for Queenstown, Ireland. The captain of the German cruiser declared the cargo to be contraband, and as the crew of the Frye were not able to throw the cargo overboard quickly enough to suit the captain of the German cruiser, whose time was precious, the vessel was blown up by the cruiser, against the protest of Captain Kiehne, master of the Frye, after the crew had taken to their boats.

On board the Eitel Friedrich when she arrived at Newport News were eighty-six passengers and 247 seamen taken from eight of the eleven ships she has sunk. Survivors of three of the ships she sank in the Pacific were landed on Easter Island. In addition to the survivors at Newport News the cruiser carries a crew of 400. All the survivors aboard speak highly of the treatment accorded them aboard the cruiser.

The William P. Frye was built of steel at Bath, Me., in 1901. She was 332 feet long, had a breadth of 45 feet and a depth of 26 feet. Of 3,374 gross tonnage, she was a monument of the fine old type of American square rigged sailing vessels. Her decks were of teakwood and the cabin panelling of mahogany. At sea and in port she was always kept immaculately clean, and her sides, always freshly painted in white, glistened as well as those of the finest appointed pleasure craft. She has been described by a well known nautical writer as the only vessel left in the merchant marine which in any way resembled the fast tea clippers of former days.

The auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich started on her career as a warship from Tsingtao before the Japanese attacked that port. She sailed across the Pacific, and early in November was reported off the western coast of South America, where for several months she has been active in the pursuit of British and French shipping. One of her exploits was the sinking early in December of the British steamship Charcas, off Chili. Other captures included the French sailing ship Jean, coal laden. This ship was towed 1,500 miles to Easter Island, her coal was transferred to the bunkers of the cruiser, and the survivors from the Jean, the Charcas and the English steamship Keldao, overtaken and destroyed en route to Easter Island, were landed there. After landing the survivors the Jean was blown up. The cruiser got a considerable portion of her supplies from captured ships, and also secured some at South American ports. After her captures in Pacific waters the German cruiser rounded the Horn, and made captures in the South Atlantic. Her last capture was the British steamer Willerby on Feb. 20.

There are still four German cruisers at large; these are the Kronprinz Wilhelm, an auxiliary cruiser, last reported off the coast of Brazil; the protected cruiser Dresden, last reported, after the battle off the Falkland Islands, in Chilean waters, the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West Indies, and the cruiser Strassburg, last reported in the South Atlantic.

The captain of the German cruiser says that while coming up the South Atlantic his wireless operator heard eight warships exchanging messages. He believed these to be Vice Admiral Sturdee's squadron which sank the German squadron off the Falkland Islands. He also said he believed he was followed by six British men of war when he was nearing the Virginia Capes. At night his vessel ran with every light out. The Prinz Eitel traveled for a while in the company of the Emden, and when she left the Emden that ship was accompanied by the Cormorant.

The Administration took up the question of permitting the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to make repairs. The rule by which the United States is bound is that unless repairs are absolutely necessary, a belligerent vessel must leave port within twenty-four hours and must take on only enough coal and provisions to permit her to proceed to her nearest home port. If repairs are needed the local authorities are to be judges of what repairs are to be permitted and the time to be allowed in making them.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was instructed to have an examination of the vessel made and submitted a report. He found that the chief engineer of the German cruiser had made an examination at sea and thought it would take about two or three weeks to make repairs.

The captain thinks much longer time necessary and says ship must be docked and repairs made to propeller

and rudder and the auxiliary machinery. Boilers are in bad condition. He estimates 1,500 tons of coal the smallest amount needed to take him to German port. Ship is very foul. All auxiliaries running.

On March 10 the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk was directed by the Department to request the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich not to use his radio outfit while in a United States port and not to allow any of his officers or crew to land or any of his prisoners to go on shore without the express permission of the Collector of Customs, to all of which the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich agreed.

The Eitel Friedrich went into drydock at six o'clock March 11 and the work of making repairs will begin at once. The vessel's bottom needs scraping and she may require a new boiler. Her main propeller shaft is worn and she needs new bearings for her machinery. Constructor Watt has been delegated by the Navy Department to superintend the work.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

In addition to the steady bombardment of the Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles by the fleet of the Allies whenever the weather permits, the Russian Black Sea fleet has begun operations against Turkish Black Sea naval stations and fortified towns. Russia's fleet has bombarded Zunguldiak, a coaling station for the Turkish warships on the south shore of the sea, 168 miles east of Constantinople, destroying the coal chutes and the docks and silencing the batteries which defended them. Ereğli (or Bender Ereğli), another coaling port, forty miles further west, the Heraclea of the ancients, was also bombarded by the Russian fleet.

While the Dardanelles forts are gradually being destroyed by the greater part of the allied fleet in command of Vice Admiral Sir Sockville Hamilton Carden, of the British navy, senior flag officer, other British and French warships are destroying the Turkish fortifications, batteries and supply stations on the Aegean Sea coast of Asia Minor as far south as Smyrna. Batteries on Besika Bay, north of Dekili, in the Gulf of Adramyti, and at Availik and Fort Yenikale, at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna. The British East Indian squadron, under Rear Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, has been shelling the Turkish batteries on the hills back of Smyrna.

In addition to the bombardment of the Smyrna coast, the bombardment of the Asia Minor coast from Besika southward seems likely in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Turkish forces now posted along the waterway. Although the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets has been going on since Feb. 19, the British Admiralty says that up to March 4 the total losses of the attacking fleet are only twenty-three men killed, twenty-eight wounded and three missing. This statement was issued to refute the claims of the Turks and Germans that a number of the Allies' ships had been severely damaged and that the invaders had suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The battering of the forts in the Dardanelles has been going on by relays of the ships of the Allies, both by direct fire in the straits and by indirect fire from the Aegean Sea. At the latter place the ships were able to lay close inshore and fire over the hills, the forts being unable to bring any guns to bear against the indirect fire. At the narrow neck of the peninsula of Gallipoli, between the Gulf of Saros and the Sea of Marmora, the neck being only three miles wide at Bulair, the forts were effectively bombarded from the Gulf of Saros. This will also prevent reinforcements to the Turks. Additional forts have been reduced in the straits and mine sweepers have cleared the waters so far with such good results that the danger from mines to the warships engaged in the bombardment is held to be very little.

The task before the allied ships in reducing the remainder of the forts is still one of great magnitude and may take a month or longer before all the forts are destroyed, as navy critics believe they finally will be. Some of the fortifications which have been battered and blown up since our last issue, just west of the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, are considered the most formidable along the coast and have been armed with 14-inch Krupp guns.

Vice Admiral Carden, of the British navy, reported that on March 4 sweeping and bombarding operations within the straits continued steadily. Demolition parties, covered by detachments of the Marine Brigade of the royal navy division, were landed at Kum Kaleh and Sudd-ul-Bahr to continue the clearance of ground at the entrance to the straits. Further down the coast, the Sapphire silenced a battery of field guns north of Dekili, in the Gulf of Adramyti, and the defenses of Besika were shelled by the Prince George. The casualties were nineteen killed, three missing, twenty-five wounded.

On March 5 the attack was begun by indirect fire from the Queen Elizabeth on the defenses at the narrows. This attack was supported, in dealing with the howitzers, by the Inflexible and Prince George. The fire was confined to forts Rumili-Medjidieh, Hamadih No. 2 and Namazieh, which are armed, all told, with three 11-inch, fifteen 9.4-inch and five 3.4-inch guns, two 14-inch, one 10.2-inch, three 8.2-inch and three 5.9-inch guns.

The Queen Elizabeth fired twenty-one rounds with satisfactory results. The magazine in an important fort, armed with the best and heaviest guns, blew up. Two other forts were damaged. The fire of the Inflexible and Prince George was observed from inside the Dardanelles by the Irresistible, Canopus, Cornwallis and Albion. Although these vessels were much fired at by concealed guns, they were not hit. The Sapphire again fired on troops in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Adramyti, and destroyed a military station at Tuzburna.

On March 5 the commander-in-chief of the East Indies, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, arrived with a squadron of battleships and cruisers off Smyrna. A bombardment of Fort Yenikale was carried on for two hours, thirty-two hits being made, inflicting considerable damage, and there were two heavy explosions, apparently magazines. The fire was not returned.

The French Ministry of War has announced that, on account of the situation in the Dardanelles and in order to meet every eventuality, the government has decided to concentrate in North Africa an expeditionary force which will be ready to put to sea at the first sign that it is needed and be directed to the point where its presence is required.

The French battleship Gaulois was warmly praised by Vice Admiral Carden for the assistance lent in the reduction of the Dardanus redoubt. Powerful Turkish batteries were silenced by the Gaulois, which was herself struck by two 6-inch shells, although the damage done is declared to have been insignificant.

Admiral Carden reports on March 6 that the Queen



Elizabeth, Agamemnon and Ocean began an attack on Forts Hamidieh I Tabia and Hamidieh 3 by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards. These forts were armed with 14-inch, 9.4-inch and 8.2-inch guns. Meanwhile, inside the straits the Vengeance, Albion, Majestic and Prince George and the French battleship Suffren fired on the Souain Dere and Mount Dardanus batteries, and were fired on by a number of concealed guns. A majority of the ships in the straits were struck by shells, but there was no serious damage done and no casualties resulted. On March 7 four French battleships—the Gaulois, Charlemagne, Bouvet and Suffren—entered the straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defenses of the narrows by the Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson. The French ships engaged the Mount Dardanus battery and various concealed guns, silencing the former. The Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson then advanced and engaged the forts at the narrows at from 14,000 down to 12,000 yards by direct fire. Forts Rumili Medjidieh Tabia and Hamidieh I Tabia were silenced after a heavy bombardment. Explosions occurred in both forts.

Another announcement by the Admiralty refers to operations in the Gulf of Smyrna. It appears that, having bombarded Fort Yenikale on March 5 and severely damaged it, Vice Admiral Peirse proceeded on March 6 to sweep his way through the mine fields until he drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries. These positions were engaged by the ships at from 7,000 to 8,000 yards, and after one hour of firing all were silenced. In the afternoon the warships steamed in to a closer range and engaged the Paleotabia battery and the other batteries on the hill. All were put out of action. Vice Admiral Peirse reports that the cruiser Euryalus and one of the battleships were hit by 6-inch projectiles and that the mine sweepers were struck by fragments of shells, but that the British casualties were slight.

The official Russian Press Bureau on March 9 made the following announcement: "On March 7 our fleet bombarded Zunguldiak, Kozlon and Kilimli (ports on the Black Sea), destroying all structures and plants for the shipment of coal. The bombardment was followed by a terrific explosion and fire. Four batteries were silenced and eight steamships destroyed. Our casualties were three men wounded."

The statement in the article on the "Bombardment of the Dardanelles" (page 887) that "the Dardanelles forts are being gradually destroyed" was a statement of the Allies and should have been qualified by the statement coming from an Associated Press correspondent at Constantinople March 8 that "the fire of the British warships, while well directed on the whole, has been ineffective. The Turkish gunners, though showing only a fair degree of marksmanship, have compelled the vessels to exercise great caution."

#### THE FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES.

While the combined fleet operating in and about the region of the Dardanelles includes several of the latest and most powerful ships afloat in the world's history, the majority of the battleships thus far named, while very powerful ships, are old ones, and if destroyed would not materially weaken the main fleet of any of the allied Powers. So far the vessels named in official despatches as taking part in the actual work of bombardment are the following:

BRITISH SHIPS.				
Name of ship.	Largest guns.	Displacement.	Year completed.	Comple ment.
Queen Elizabeth (B.S.)	15-in.	27,500	1914	865
Lord Nelson (B.S.)	12-in.	16,500	1908	865
Agamemnon (B.S.)	12-in.	16,500	1907	865
Irresistible (B.S.)	12-in.	16,000	1902	780
Majestic (B.S.)	12-in.	14,900	1895	757
Cornwallis (B.S.)	12-in.	14,000	1904	750
Canopus (B.S.)	12-in.	12,950	1900	750
Albion (B.S.)	12-in.	12,950	1902	750
Ocean (B.S.)	12-in.	12,950	1900	750
Vengeance (B.S.)	12-in.	12,950	1901	750
Prince George (B.S.)	12-in.	14,900	1896	757
Triumph (B.S.)	10-in.	11,800	1904	700
Indefatigable (B.S.)	12-in.	17,250	1908	750
Euryalus (A.C.)	9.2-in.	12,000	1903	745
Dublin (L.C.)	6-in.	5,400	1912	380
Sappho (L.C.)	4-in.	3,000	1905	296
Ark Royal—repair and supply ship for sea planes.				
FRENCH SHIPS.				
Name of ship.	Largest guns.	Displacement.	Year completed.	Comple ment.
Bouvet (B.S.)	12-in.	12,205	1896	630
Gaulois (B.S.)	12-in.	11,260	1899	631
Suffren (B.S.)	12-in.	12,750	1903	730
Charlemagne (B.S.)	12-in.	11,260	1899	631
Jaureguiberry (B.S.)	12-in.	11,900	1894	607
d'Entrecasteaux (P.C.)	9.4-in.	8,114	1897	521
RUSSIAN SHIP.				
Askold (L.C.)	6-in.	6,500	1900	580

There are also other vessels present, and the total number of all classes engaged in the operations against the Turks has been unofficially stated to be some ninety-three.

Eleven Russian warships are threatening Constantinople from the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. These vessels are said to be the following:

Ekaterina II. (B.S.)	12-in.	22,500	1914	...
Imperatritza Maria (B.S.)	12-in.	22,500	1914	...
Alexander III. (B.S.)	12-in.	22,500	1914	...
Ievstaf (B.S.)	12-in.	12,800	1910	731
Ioann Zlatoust (B.S.)	12-in.	12,800	1910	731
Pantelimon (B.S.)	10-in.	12,800	1903	731
Rostislav (B.S.)	12-in.	9,000	1897	631
Tri Svintitella (B.S.)	12-in.	12,540	1894	731
Georgi Pobiedonosets (B.S.)	12-in.	10,250	1893	560
Kagoul (P.C.)	6-in.	6,750	1903	573
Pamiat Merkoria (P.C.)	6-in.	6,750	1904	573

In addition to the above there are mine layers and sweepers, 4 gunboats, 22 destroyers, 14 torpedoboats and 11 submarines and other vessels. The Russians have in the Black Sea a total of some 87 ships.

The Turks have a very inferior fleet to pit against the above, and their force comprises only three old battleships, one modern battle cruiser, formerly the German ship Goeben, one coast defense ship, two protected cruisers, one light cruiser, formerly the German ship Breslau, two torpedo gunboats, nine destroyers and fifteen torpedoboats. The grand total is some thirty-four warships. The largest guns carried on the Turkish warships are 11-inch.

Proposals for furnishing electric propelling machinery for the dreadnought California were opened March 5 in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Two bids were received from the General Electric Company. The first for machinery, including spare parts, to weigh in all not to exceed 700 tons, at a cost of \$471,000; the second bid, amounting to \$457,000, for machinery not to exceed in total weight 680 tons. The only other bid received

was one from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for machinery, including spare parts, not to exceed in weight 492 tons, at a cost of \$365,000. Some time will be required in which to permit the technical bureaus of the Department to examine into the particulars of each proposal submitted before any decision can be reached.

#### NAVAL DISGUISES IN WAR.

In an article in the Independent Park Benjamin tells us "in the old days, before the advent of the ironclad, wooden warships were usually painted black, with a white stripe around them, checkered by the gunports. Nothing was more common than for merchant vessels to paint their hulls in the same way, the black squares on the white stripe being then merely imitation gunports. This was often done by whalers and other ships venturing into far distant seas where piracy was to be expected, and probably many an old sailing craft has owed to the deception her immunity from piratical attack. So also it was customary to change the sails and riggings to remove features peculiar to men-of-war or characteristic of some particular nationality. This was frequently done by our own ships during the Civil War.

"The fixed rule relative to warships is that before they fire any gun in battle the false colors must be replaced by the national ensign, usually then displayed not only at the staff, but at every masthead. Nor can any vessel use a foreign national flag other than temporarily to meet an emergency, without inviting from the nation whose colors she has appropriated such a protest as the President has sent to Great Britain.

"On the other hand, a warship desiring to avoid recognition will change for silhouette outline, as, for example, by an additional dummy smokestack made of canvas, or by erecting canvas screens about her decks which in outline may look like turrets, or work other changes in the apparent shape of her superstructure. There is, however, nothing to prevent a war vessel from boarding another war vessel if she deems it necessary in order to determine the latter's true character, and this was done in Manila by Admiral Dewey upon the arrival of the German ships. When the German admiral objected and declared his flag to be a sufficient identification, Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to inform him that bunting could be bought for fifty cents a yard.

"A merchant vessel, however, is never identified in war times by her flag, but by her papers, which are examined under the right of visit and search accorded by international law."

#### GROUNDING OF U.S.S. MICHIGAN.

Bureau of Lighthouses, March 10, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the comment in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Jan. 23, 1915, page 653, regarding the circumstances of the grounding of the U.S.S. Michigan, I have to state that a careful inquiry has been made as to the condition of all aids to navigation in the vicinity referred to on the date of this grounding, with the result that no deficiency in any of these aids at that time has been found.

I have also to state that no information as to any defect in the aids to navigation in connection with the grounding of this vessel has come to this office from any source other than the comment in your paper referred to. The Lighthouse Service widely publishes an invitation to mariners and others interested to give prompt information of all cases of unsatisfactory condition of aids to navigation. No suggestion that there was any fault in the aids to navigation at the time and in the vicinity referred to has been received from any navigator or from any other branch of the Government.

G. R. PUTNAM, Commissioner.

#### SECRETARY BRYAN'S MEN IN BUCKRAM.

(From the Washington Post.)

Editor Post: Last week I heard Mr. Bryan say in a public address here that within twenty-four hours the President could get an army of a million men. No doubt but that is quite true, but they would be just such men as Mr. Bryan and myself were when we joined the colors during the Spanish-American War, and they would get about as far. I was in Colonel Bryan's regiment, and what we knew of war about equaled our knowledge of interstellar distances. If orations would win battles our regiment would surely have taken the prize. We were all taught elocution by induction. Colonel Bryan was surely an entertaining colonel. Every time he read a book he delivered a lecture. In this he was different from Colonel Roosevelt. Roosevelt, every time he reads anything, writes a magazine article.

Any man who has had the slightest experience in military matters—and Secretary Bryan has—knows perfectly well that to talk of putting a million raw men in the field of action is absurd, criminal and unheard of in the history of warfare. Look at what the great Lord Kitchener is doing in England. He is training raw material, and, too, we must not forget that the Englishman, in his own country where he is made to recognize his station in life and keeps it, is non-responsive to discipline and training.

I cannot comprehend why a man of Mr. Bryan's presumptive intelligence, who has had experience with volunteers and made a dismal failure of his effort, as the War Department records show, should make such a perfectly ridiculous and unreliable statement to an intelligent audience and the American people.

M. C. RANDLE,  
Veteran Spanish-American War.

#### NEW METHODS OF NAVAL WAR.

"Wireless has turned the Nelsons of to-day into mere subordinates," Henry Reuterdahl tells us in Everybody's for March. Mr. Reuterdahl further says: "Their orders come from the deck of the flagship, but from one of the heaviest, solidest flat-top desks in the heart of London, behind which sits the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. His orders are zipping night and day across the seven seas, in the secret code, relayed from fighting ship to fighting ship until they reach their man, though he be the captain of a lone cruiser on the far side of the world. The command of the British navy and the command of the British army are to-day both 'desk jobs' in London. The navy fights as it is ordered to fight by the War Staff. There is no roar of big guns there, no smoke of battle; and yet it is not lacking in dramatic interest.

"There are many important naval lessons for us in

this first six months of fighting with weapons that by some had been looked upon as experiments. Clearly, the mines and the submarines have arrived, are here to stay. The Goeben episode forced home the lesson of trusting the professional man, the naval officer on the job, not the civilian office head. Von Spee's action off the coast of Chili and Sturdee's off the Falklands brought out the soundness of the American principle of gun-fire—get the drop on the other fellow first—like the gun-play of the West. Our entire system of long-range firing rests upon delivering the first salvo three seconds or more before the enemy.

"Above all, this war is a great lesson to set our house in order. There are not enough pages in this magazine to tell how unprepared the American Army and Navy are for war. They are mangled by politics, governed in a way which would drive a private corporation to bankruptcy. We are becoming more and more unfit to win. Why? Because you—you—you—don't give a hang.

"We have fine men in our Navy, we have fine ships, some superior to the best abroad; no one knows that better than I after eighteen years' association with the American Navy. We gave the submarine and the flying machine to the world. Yet what have we to show for them? Many of our submarines cannot dive, says their flotilla commander. Our Navy has lost fifty per cent. in effectiveness during the past two years. Admiral Fiske said before the Naval Committee that it will take five years to put the American Navy on a proper footing. To-day it is far less efficient than the Japanese and worse than the French.

"Not until we do away with our present antiquated administrative methods, with the millions of waste in useless navy yards, give our Navy a military control, a logical building program, promote our officers according to their fitness and not in Indian file, shall we have a Navy ready for war."

#### CURRENT CHANGES IN WARFARE.

Suggesting that the present war may result in a complete revolution in naval shipbuilding, "Ex-Royal Navy," the anonymous author of "The British Navy From Within" (George H. Doran and Company, New York), says that as the destroyer blazed the way to the discontinuance of the torpedoboat per se, so in the latest type of small cruisers are destroyer destroyers, these being vessels of thirty knots, of a size and armament that enable them to keep their speed in a seaway that would swamp smaller boats and to blow the destroyer out of the water. The increase of the size of the smaller guns on the latest superdreadnoughts is due to the greatly increased range of the torpedo. The battery of 6-inch guns these great battleships carry are not a secondary armament, but an anti-torpedo armament. The author believes that nowadays guns have such a superiority over armor that a modern action would prove the uselessness of armor even as siege guns have proved the worthlessness of fixed fortifications. This book says that the firing of guns on board ships by the men at them only partly occurs. After many experiments Admiral Sir Percy Scott invented a "fire director" which is placed at the top of the foremast and "director firing" was introduced. With this control station every gun is electrically connected, and the director can train, elevate and fire the guns from this position, the gun crews having only to load them. That this kind of firing has developed materially of late is seen by reading the statement of Rear Admiral Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, at a committee hearing in 1910, when he said that any firing to be worth while on board ship had to be done with the gunner's eye on the enemy ship as the target.

Another work by the same publisher of the same instructive character, but specializing on one particular branch, is "Submarines, Mines and Torpedoes in the War," by Charles W. Domville-Fife, who several years ago published a large volume on "Submarine Engineering of To-day." One can form an idea of the prominent part the submarine is playing in this conflict when he is told by the author that no fewer than 264 under-water fighting ships are now engaged in the war, the highly trained crews of these vessels reaching the total of twenty thousand men. Although the first British submarine was launched in 1901-2, Germany was so sceptical of the value of these vessels that it was not until 1905-6 that the prejudice could be overcome sufficiently to permit the construction of submarines. Since then, however, Germany has made up for lost time, and at the opening of the war possessed from thirty to thirty-six submarines of an efficient type. The Austrian navy was five years later in beginning and has only six vessels. A comparison of the under-water craft of the opposing navies is instructive, as given by the author, who divides them into sea-going and coast defense types. These were divided thus: Allies—Great Britain, 70 sea-going, 18 coast defense; France, 54 and 11, respectively; Russia, 28 and 19; Japan, 14 and 7. Teutonic Allies—Germany, 36 and 1; Austria, 6 sea-going and no coast defense. Total submarines, all classes—Allies, 221; Germany-Austria, 43. Thus the latter alliance was outnumbered more than five to one in submarines. The little submarines of the early days have given place to craft that may well merit the designation of cruisers, since they have a tonnage of from 1,000 to 1,500, with a range of 6,000 miles and a speed of more than twenty knots. According to the figures given by this author, the German submarines are exceeded in tonnage by the largest British vessels as well as in range and speed. This war has seen the development of mine sweeping into a great feature of naval operations.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The San Diego was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, March 9, 1915.

The Baltimore was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., March 8, 1915.

The collier Vulcan, now at Philadelphia, will leave about March 13 for the Eastern Mediterranean with a cargo of coal for the Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Baltimore, now at Charleston, has been ordered to proceed when ready for sea to Norfolk, and thence to Pensacola, Fla. Upon arrival at Pensacola the Baltimore will be considered as assigned to duty with the Auxiliary Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Two submarines, under construction for the U.S. Navy, will be launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., this month. The L-3 will take the water on March 15 and the L-4 on March 29.

Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the navy yard, New York, reported to the Navy Department March 6 that



the battleship Maine had developed a leak on her port side, flooding the port engine room and causing a heavy list. He stated that the damage was not serious, probably involving two or three days in the dock and that the ship was under control, but the leak necessitated her docking as soon as possible that day.

Btsn. John Thomas, U.S.N., attached to the cruiser Pittsburgh, is under trial at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., by a G.C.M. charged with using disrespectful language to a superior officer. When Thomas was handling some small boats Lieut. A. K. Atkins, the commanding officer of the ship, criticised his method of handling them. Several unpleasant remarks are said to have passed and Boatswain Thomas was charged with disrespect to superior officer. The court is made up of the following: Lieut. Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis is president; Lieut. S. H. Boynton, judge advocate. Members of the court are Dr. H. C. Curl, Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd, Paymaster Eliason, Ensign Earl Shipp, Lieut. A. A. Garcelon and Dr. H. W. D. Turner.

The Mayor of Lake Forest, Chicago's most fashionable suburb, recently made a request to the commandant of the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., that he recommend two men who had been trained in the Navy who would be willing to accept positions in the Police Department of that town. Clyde M. Spradling and Walter McGuire, both masters-at-arms and representing splendid types of petty officers, and who had each served in the Navy about six years, were offered and accepted the positions.

John Earle Keefe, seaman, is reported as having died suddenly on board of the U.S.S. North Carolina at Port Said. Keefe came from Denver, Colo., and the records show he gave as his next of kin Nora Brown, sister, 3011 Humboldt street, Denver, Colo.

#### TENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, March 8, 1915.

Mrs. G. E. Lovell had tea Feb. 28 for Mesdames A. K. Arnold, S. P. Adams, Miss Edwards, Misses Gething and Lovell. Colonel Hodges and Colonel Hale, 17th Inf., Mr. and Mrs. Joe De Bona, of Eagle Pass, were guests of Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley Feb. 28. Col. and Mrs. Sibley entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. De Bona, Colonels Hodges and Hale, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher and Mrs. Gassaway.

Ladies' night at the club several tables played bridge. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. G. W. Winterburn entertained at cards for her house guests, Miss Edwards and Miss Gething, of Del Rio. Prizes were won by Mesdames Fisher, Sibley and Adams.

Troop A is in from Del Rio and Troop F from Eagle Pass. Mrs. B. L. Burch has returned from a three months' stay at Del Rio. Mrs. M. B. Rush is visiting her parents in Eagle Pass. Mrs. S. P. Adams had a moving picture show party for Misses Edwards, Gething and Lovell, Lieutenants Barnitz, Hazeltine, Allen and Clements Adams Saturday. Miss Lovell entertained after the Friday hop with a supper for Miss Edwards, Miss Gething, Mrs. G. W. Winterburn, Mrs. A. K. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Capt. P. W. Arnold, Lieutenants Barnitz, Allen, Grant and Hazeltine. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher and Mrs. Gassaway. Lieut. C. R. Norton left March 4 for San Francisco. Lieutenant Norton goes with the polo team from the Southern Department.

Capt. M. C. Smith, stationed at Del Rio, spent a few hours in the post on Friday and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Lieutenant McLane motored to Del Rio in his roadster on Friday. Miss Charlotte Blesse, of Eagle Pass, and Lieut. Falkner Heard motored from Eagle Pass to Clark on Saturday and were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Capt. G. W. Winterburn, stationed at Eagle Pass, spent a few days in the post last week with his family. Lieut. Carl P. Dick, 14th Cav., has been detailed to West Point for four years. We are sorry to lose him, but congratulate him on his good fortune.

Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, has gone to Hot Springs for a month. Miss Martha Petersen, of Brackettsville, Texas, is visiting in San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. Gething, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Del Rio, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams March 7. Mrs. C. B. Drake has joined her husband, Capt. C. B. Drake, after spending several months in the East. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. A. K. Arnold and Capt. P. W. Arnold. Miss Gething has returned to Del Rio. Lieut. and Mrs. Emil P. Pierson motored to Del Rio in their handsome new car on Saturday.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 10, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, who left Monday for two weeks' leave in New York before going to Panama for station, were honored guests at one o'clock dinner Feb. 28 at Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin's quarters. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson had a supper in compliment to Major and Mrs. Woodbury. Mrs. G. I. Gunkel had a few tables of bridge Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. C. R. Snyder won the prize.

Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson entertained informally at bridge Thursday. Mrs. Alfred Mason poured. The prize went to Mrs. Robert L. Meador. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Mason gave a bridge Friday evening. Mrs. Randal and Captain Olin winning. A Dutch supper was served. The Ladies' Bridge Club met this Tuesday with Mrs. George A. Dodd. Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Adams assisted in the dining room. The prize-winners were Mesdames Mason, Snyder, Thompson and Smith.

Mrs. G. Van S. Quackenbush has returned from a month's visit with relatives in New York. Lieut. R. L. Meador is back for duty after having taken recruits to Galveston. Lieut. E. S. Adams returned Saturday from San Francisco, where he conducted recruits en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Gunkel's mother, Mrs. L. M. Turner, of Greenville, Ohio, and her sister, Mrs. W. A. Turner, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting this week at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. G. I. Gunkel.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were guests of the Ohio State Journal at the European war pictures shown at the Southern Theater last evening. Among those to enjoy the pictures were Col. and Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Brenner and Dr. and Mrs. Milburn.

#### SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Jan. 29, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Sayre had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Brees, Miss Sayre and Lieutenant Lang. Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes returned Tuesday from Baguio. Capt. and Mrs. Hollyday gave a chafing-dish supper Sunday in honor of Miss Riley, here visiting her brother, Lieutenant Riley. Present: Col. and Mrs. Millar, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, the Misses Oliver, Millar, Gottschalk, Rumbough and Lee, Major Horn, Captain Comly, Lieutenants Lewis, Wilson, Clarkson, Magruder, Rumbough, Riggs, Parker, Hyatt, Helmick, Dawley, Boone and Booker.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Sayre, Capt. and Mrs. Cusack and Capt. and Mrs. Stodter. Mrs. S. M. Walmsley is visiting with friends in Manila for a short time.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Hollyday, Capt. and Mrs. Morey, and Lieutenants Dunn and Dawley. Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Granger had dinner Friday for Mrs. Palmer, Miss Gillespie, the Misses Lindsley, Captain Comly and Lieutenants Gillespie, Dunn and Meyer. Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre had dinner Friday for Capt.

and Mrs. Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Moffet and Lieut. and Mrs. Carter.

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Millar had dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison, Miss Millar and Lieutenant Meyer. Major T. N. Horn had as dinner guests last Wednesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Lieut. and Mrs. Brant. Lieut. G. E. Nelson returned Wednesday from Meycanayan, where he has been on general court-martial business.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler are being congratulated on the birth of a baby boy born Monday, Jan. 24. Captain Allin and Lieutenants Parker, Rucker and Rumbough, who compose the polo team of the 2d Field Artillery, won the first game of the polo tournament from the Manila Polo Club on Wednesday at Forbes Field, Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Stodter had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Captain Brees and his mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson and Lieut. and Mrs. Brant.

Major Snow returned Wednesday after a short trip to Manila. Mrs. Rumbough had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Miss Riley, Miss Rumbough and Lieutenants Barnes and Rumbough. Miss Millar is spending "polo week" at Fort McKinley.

A very successful fair to increase the Belgian Relief Fund was given by Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk on her lawn last Friday. As a result of the enthusiasm and generous co-operation of the whole garrison the proceeds reached 548 pesos. Lieutenant Gillespie and his sisters entertained Capt. and Mrs. Warfield and the Warfield children at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. and Miss Rumbough have gone to Fort William McKinley, where they are guests of Miss Taylor during polo tournament and carnival week.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 8, 1915.

Mrs. Gambrill entertained Mrs. C. D. Lyon and Miss Helen Welles, of Denver, at Ziegfeld's Follies at the Tabor Opera House. Mrs. Graham entertained at cards for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton and Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim Thursday evening. Mrs. Gambrill was the guest of Miss Louise Blackie, of Denver, at a tea Friday.

Ladies' night at the Officers' Club was on Friday, when cards and dancing were enjoyed. Present were Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Titus, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, the Misses Doris Wyke, Arabella and Rose Clarke, Margaret and Fay Schmidt and Mrs. McClellan, Captain Jacobs, Dr. Hall and Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Schmidt.

Mrs. Bernheim entertained Captains Burket and Jacobs at dinner Sunday. Mrs. Wyke had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. Mrs. Gambrill had luncheon for Mrs. Gower and Mrs. Yeaman on Saturday.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 8, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara and James J. O'Hara, 3d, have arrived from West Point and are guests of Mrs. O'Hara's parents, Representative and Mrs. E. J. Westlake, of Minneapolis. Lieutenant O'Hara has been special instructor at West Point for several years and is now on three months' leave. He has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for station with the 11th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara were stationed at this garrison before their departure to West Point.

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman have moved out from St. Paul and have taken quarters in the Cavalry garrison. Captain Freeman is superintendent of the Government dam.

Mrs. Cress, wife of Col. George O. Cress, 8th Cav., arrived in Minneapolis Wednesday from the East, en route to Manila, P.I. Mrs. Cress is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Westlake, of Minneapolis. Col. and Mrs. Cress were stationed at this garrison with the 4th Cavalry and have many friends in the Twin Cities. Before sailing for the Philippines Mrs. Cress will visit her son, Lieut. James B. Cress, O.E., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Colonel Cress and Miss Cress have been in the islands since the fall.

## THE NAVY.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Service later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Helenia, arrived March 9 at Hankow, China.  
Washington, sailed March 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
Glacier, arrived March 9 at San Francisco, Cal.  
Des Moines, arrived March 8 at Progresso, Mexico.  
Annapolis, arrived March 9 at San Diego, Cal.  
Culgoa, sailed March 10 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Nashville, arrived March 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Panther, Monaghan, Sterett, Perkins, Roe, Preston and Smith, sailed March 10 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
G-4, arrived March 10 at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia.  
Terry, sailed March 10 from Charleston, S.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Dolphin, sailed March 10 from Washington, D.C., for Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
Georgia, sailed March 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
Sonoma, arrived March 10 at the Brooklyn yard.  
Fulton, arrived March 11 at Newport, R.I.  
North Carolina, arrived March 10 at Beirut, Syria.  
Olympia, sailed March 11 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Arethusa, sailed March 11 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Newport, R.I.  
Culgoa, arrived at Hampton Roads March 11.  
Monaghan, Sterett, Perkins, Roe, Preston and Smith, arrived at Guantanamo Bay March 12.  
Dolphin, arrived at Tompkinsville March 12.  
Flusser and Reid, sailed from Key West for Charleston March 12.

#### G.O. 131, JAN. 20, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes an amendment to G.O. 115, and quotes an extract from a decision of the Quartermaster General of the Army contained in his second indorsement, dated Dec. 28, 1914, and approved by the War Department Dec. 29, 1914, relating to fuel allowances.

#### G.O. 132, JAN. 20, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Khaki Dye for White Undress Uniforms.

1. There has been added to the allowance list of each vessel of the Navy a sufficient amount of khaki brown dye to dye two suits of clothing for each man of the landing force.  
2. This dye will be distributed by the general storekeeper of the navy yard, New York, upon whom requisition therefor will be made.  
3. It is directed that the undress white uniforms of all men landed for operations on shore be dyed when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, it is advisable to do so.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4, 1915.

Appointment in the Navy.

Harry Harwood Rousseau to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral of the lower nine.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 5.—Ensign James L. Abbott resignation accepted, effective March 12, 1915.

MARCH 6.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Galbraith detached works Tredgar Company, Richmond, Va., and Raleigh Iron Works Co., Raleigh, N.C.; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Connor detached Milwaukee; to temporary duty, Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensign J. H. Culin to Oregon.

Ensign R. H. Grayson detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Brooklyn.

Ensign C. L. Pearce detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Maine.

Ensign G. S. Dale detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Neptune.

Ensign W. H. O'Brien detached Paul Jones; to Yorktown.

Ensign S. B. Robinson detached Yorktown; to Whipple.

Ensign R. B. Daughtry detached Whipple; to Paul Jones.

Btsn. Gustaf Dahlman transferred to the retired list from Feb. 27, 1915; to home.

MARCH 8.—Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. C. Kinkaid detached works Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MARCH 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Scheibla detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty connection fitting out Nicholson and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign J. McC. Miller to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign E. J. Gilliam detached E-2; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy detached Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

MARCH 10.—Comdr. W. C. Cole detached command Helena; to home and wait orders via transport March 20.

Ensign G. B. Junkin detached radio station, South Wellsfleet, Mass.; to Fulton.

Surg. H. C. Carl detached West Virginia; to Maryland.

Surg. J. D. Manchester detached Maryland; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. C. Parham detached St. Louis, April 1, 1915; to home and wait orders.

Gun. G. D. Samonski detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., April 1, 1915; to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Gun. S. C. Washington detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to North Dakota.

Gun. D. T. Mulvihill detached North Dakota; to works E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MARCH 11.—Ensign C. M. Cooke detached K-2; to command E-2.

Btsn. Joseph Sperl detached Sonoma; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. J. S. Trayer detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Sonoma.

Btsn. F. C. A. Plagemann detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Tennessee.

Chief Mach. E. W. Dobie detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Wisconsin.

Chief Mach. J. H. Morrison detached Wisconsin; to Illinois.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, March 11, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin detached Monterey; to Saratoga.

Lieut. Frank Rorschach to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan detached Cincinnati; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Keller detached Barry; to Cincinnati.

Ensign D. O. Thomas detached Quiros; to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. M. Woodson detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. G. Gates to Monterey.

Ensign G. B. Whitehead to Wilmington.

Ensign C. F. Greene to Wilmington.

Ensign W. L. Quigley detached Wilmington; to Mohican.

Ensign S. E. Bray to Mohican.

Ensign K. P. Gilchrist to Barry.

P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery to naval hospital, Canacao.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright detached naval station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.

Gun. Arthur Boquet detached Monadnock; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. J. I. Haley to naval station, Cavite.

Mach. F. F. Webster to Saratoga.

Note.—Asst. Naval Constr. C. A. Harrington died at Las Animas, Colo., March 10, 1915.

#### ORDER NO. 11, MARCH 5, 1915, U.S.M.C.

Publishes rules for the information of commanding officers of marines for the proper recording in service-record books of "time lost" for causes specified in the Act of April 27, 1914, as such have been applied to the Marine Corps under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Sept. 23, 1914, heretofore announced in Marine Corps Orders No. 15, series 1914, dated Sept. 23, 1914.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 5.—Capt. E. A. Greene detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 17th Co., First Brigade, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in United States.

First Lieut. C. H. Wells detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal; to recruiting duty Cincinnati, O.

Second Lieut. A. O. Dearing commissioned from Jan. 26, 1915; to 16th Co., First Brigade, Philadelphia.

#### COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 6.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden preparatory orders to Miami.

Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis temporarily detached Tuscarora; to Manhattan for temporary duty.

MARCH 8.—Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty detached Windom and relieved from duty on Apache; to Miami.

MARCH 11.—Second Lieut. W. J. Keester detached Unalga; to Mackinac and granted ten days' leave en route.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Upon receiving radio information the cutter Seneca went to the assistance of the British steamer Mongolian, which was badly damaged.

Acting upon the request of underwriters the Miami assisted in salvaging the Greek steamer Vasilefs Georgios.

The cutter Mohawk has reported at New York to help safeguard the neutrality of the United States. She will be stationed at the Narrows at Staten Island.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. O. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. New York.

ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOWHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 10, 1915.

Several evening parties and two hops at the end of the week kept the social calendar well filled. There were a number of over-Sunday guests at the post also. President Richmond, of Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and Mrs. Richmond were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for over the week-end; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Richmond and for Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Miss Farman, Chaplain Silver, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Mr. Lindley, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder.

Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne gave a dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith and for Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan; bridge was played afterward. Capt. and Mrs. Baer spent the week-end as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, who entertained for their guests on Saturday with a small tea at the club, Mrs. Townsley pouring tea and Mrs. Walker serving punch. Dr. and Mrs. Ball, of St. Paul, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale for a few days recently; on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale gave a pretty bridge party in honor of their guests and for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. McGuffey, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard and Lieutenant Lockwood. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Boak, Colonel Holt and Lieutenant Lockwood.

Capt. and Mrs. Downing received at the officers' hop on Friday, Mrs. Crissy receiving with Cadet Prichard at the cadet hop. Mrs. Reilly and little nephew, Julian Lindsey, have just returned from a visit of a few days spent in Philadelphia. Mrs. G. E. F. Harrison, of Washington, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for the week-end, as was also Miss Helen Adams, of New York. On Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner were Mrs. Harrison, Miss Adams, Miss Webb, Mr. Ralph Harrison, Cadets Ray Harrison and Parker Kuhn.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Anthony, of Boston, was the guest of Lieutenant Farman and Miss Farman for over Sunday; on Friday evening Miss Farman and Lieutenant Farman entertained at dinner at the club in honor of their guest and of Capt. and Mrs. Baer, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Householder and Lieutenant Richardson. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson entertained at bridge Thursday for Mrs. Buck, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Lieutenant Richardson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox and Colonel Robinson.

Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Jones gave a pretty dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieutenant Lockwood gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, the Misses Townsley, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Selleck and Crawford. Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests at dinner Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Doe and Lieutenant Sohler.

Mrs. MacMillan left on Saturday morning for Washington, where she will visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ladd, for the next fortnight. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter March 5. Capt. and Mrs. Coburn gave a pretty supper party, followed by an informal musicale, in which the guests took part, on Sunday evening; those there were Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale, Colonel Smith and Captain Lindsey.

Joey Stilwell celebrated his third birthday on Saturday afternoon with a party, which lasted all afternoon, the guests remaining to partake of a glorified nursery tea. Miss Nancy Stilwell and Miss Mary Holderness assisted in receiving the guests; those asked included the Misses Mary Osborne, Madeleine Higley, Adelaide Oldfield, Nancy Baird, Yvonne Crissy, Marjorie Bell, Helen Pendleton, Masters Beverly Jones, Walter Drysdale, Robert Booth, John Slaughter and Harvey Higley.

Mrs. Hoyt entertained at tea Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. Sturges, of Fort Meyer. Among the guests asked to meet Mrs. Sturges were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Selleck. Lieut. and Mrs. North on Saturday gave an "Engineer bridge," an unusually pretty party, the guests including those officers now or formerly in the Corps of Engineers and, of course, the "ladies of the corps"; there were present about twenty-five guests. Prizes at bridge were won by Miss Fieberger and Colonel Stuart. An Engineer castle held the place of honor on the supper table and all the decorations were carried out in the Engineer colors.

The Misses Chorley and Williams, of Garrison, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter for the hops and week-end; on Friday Lieutenant Hall had dinner in honor of the Misses Chorley and Williams. Mrs. Boak had bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Gordon, Lockwood and Bubb, the prize going to Mrs. Lockwood. Miss Pauline Moore, of Washington, spent the week-end as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Delano. Lieut. and Mrs. Delano's guests at supper Sunday were Miss Moore, Miss Baskette, Lieutenants Godfrey and Morrissey; after supper Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss McNair and Lieutenant Chase joined for an evening of music.

Mrs. Coleman has gone to Atlantic City for a fortnight. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Harrison, Miss Adams, Miss Webb, Mr. Ralph Harrison, Cadets Ray Harrison and Flanigan. Mrs. Fieberger had as guests for the cadet hop and over Sunday Miss Heather Baxter, daughter of Captain Baxter, U.S.N.; Miss Mary Ware Galt, daughter of Comdr. Robert Galt, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Helen Upson, of Vassar. Mrs. Boak, of Martinsburg, W. Va., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Boak.

Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Lieut. and Mrs. Householder were

guests of Mrs. Tracy at luncheon on Sunday at "Stonihurst," Highland Falls. Guests from West Point coming in for tea included Col. and Mrs. Townsley and their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Richmond, Miss Farman, Mr. Anthony, Chaplain Silver and Mr. Lindley. Mr. José Asensio spent the week-end in Boston, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw Sturges. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained on Sunday evening with a party and informal musicale for Miss Farman, Lieutenant Farman, Mr. Anthony, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, Lieutenants Godfrey and Perego. Miss Helen Townsley, Lieutenants Lee and Selleck were guests from West Point at a week-end house party given by Miss Katharine Jones at her home at Saugerties, N.Y. Lieutenant Godfrey had a tea Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, Miss Fieberger, Miss Heroy, Miss Townsley, Lieutenants Aleshire and Selleck.

Miss Farman's guests at tea Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Miss Gatewood, Miss Townsley, Lieutenants Perego and Sohler. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at tea on Sunday were their house guests, Mrs. Harrison, Misses Adams and Webb, Lieutenants Bradford and Garrison.

The Monday Evening Card Club met with Col. and Mrs. Gordon at the last meeting and there were two extra tables for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Prizes were won by Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Cunningham. Lieutenants Wildrick and Cutrer. The Reading Club celebrated its twenty-first birthday Thursday with an original party at the home of Mrs. Cunningham, chairman of the entertainment committee, other members of which were Mrs. E. W. Wildrick and Mrs. MacMillan. A salmagundi was enjoyed, the winners at each table progressing. Afterward the pictures caused surprise and amusement, as the ones thrown on the screen were those of the club members taken in early infancy. A prize was awarded to the member guessing correctly the largest number of pictures. A pink birthday cake with candles was in order at tea-time.

Mrs. Reilly and Mrs. Wirt Robinson were hostesses at the Monday Club; the South End Club met with Mrs. Henderson; Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; Mrs. Townsley was hostess of the Tuesday Club; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Townsley entertained the Sewing Club. The Girls' Friendly Society is holding its regular meetings on Thursday evenings instead of Wednesdays during Lent.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 11, 1915.

The battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin have been designated to compose the squadron which will carry the midshipmen on their annual cruise next summer. The squadron will start from Annapolis June 6 or 7, and the itinerary will be through the Panama Canal and to San Francisco, according to present orders.

Secretary of State Bryan delivered an address on Wednesday night before the midshipmen and nearly all the officers on duty here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, and they were entertained at dinner by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam. Others present were Comdr. G. H. Burrage and Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N. Mr. Bryan's address was delivered under the auspices of the Christian Association of the Navy Academy.

Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., spent the week-end in Annapolis during the exhibition of the Masqueraders. Midshipman Wotherspoon, First Class, is manager of this dramatic organization. Mrs. Theodor Porter has returned to her home in Annapolis, after a visit to Mrs. Wallace Scudder, Newark, N.J. Mrs. Partello, mother of Mdsn. M. C. Partello, First Class, is a patient here at the Emergency Hospital, having been removed a few days ago to that institution from Carvel Hall. Miss Roselle Bielaski and Mrs. A. B. Bielaski were the guests Thursday at the handsomely appointed luncheon given by Mrs. Thomas, wife of Lieut. C. C. Thomas, U.S.N. There was a linen shower for Miss Bielaski, who is to be married in April to Mr. Thomas Miller.

Rev. Francis Shunk Downs, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Hines, U.S.N., this week. Mrs. E. J. Estes entertained at a card party on Tuesday.

Mdsn. John Wilkes, who has played a good game at guard during two seasons for the Naval Academy basketballers, has been elected captain for next year. The team loses Smith and Adams, forwards, and Overesch, guard, all sterling players, by graduation.

Mdsn. S. Y. Toy, of Virginia, Fourth Class, has resigned on account of impaired health.

The midshipmen performed finely Saturday afternoon in the local tank, defeating City College of New York by 44 to 18. Dashiell took first in three events, scoring fifteen for the Navy. He clipped three-fifths of a second from the local record in the forty-yard and a fifth in the hundred. The most notable single performance, however, was the work of Post in the plunge for distance, sixty feet in twenty-nine seconds, the former figure being forty-five. City College won the relay, largely by an unfortunate incident. Herndon, Navy, took the water before being touched by the starter and was compelled to climb the side and start over. Cook, Vail, Vytlaic, Caldwell, Richards, Borden, Bodfish, Post, Allen and Haight completed the Navy team.

In an interesting match the Naval Academy swordsmen won from Columbia here Saturday evening, taking six of the nine bouts with foils and two of the four with sabers. Glenomy, of the Navy, did especially good work with the foil. Partello, Peck, Isaacs, Halpine, Horne and Moon were others of the Navy team.

In the best wrestling match of the local season the Naval Academy won from Cornell Saturday evening by 17 points to 12. The only fall was gained by Ward, of the Navy. Wyatt, of the Navy, and Green, Cornell, had a fine bout, the former winning after an extra period. McKeage, in the heavy weight bout, had Harrison in some tight places, but the latter prevented a fall. Other Navy wrestlers were Grant, Webb, Ericsson and Broadfoot.

Scoring twenty-five points in a triangular gymnastic contest Saturday evening the Naval Academy won from Princeton, with twenty, and the University of Pennsylvania, with seven. The midshipmen took four firsts out of six, but were closely pressed by Princeton in every event. Wiss, of the Tiger team, led in point winning, taking first place in tumbling and second on the parallel and horizontal bars. The Navy team were Svec, Small, Berwind, Armstrong, Benson, La Motte, Council and Wotherspoon.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., March 8, 1915.

The days of the 29th at Fort Porter are drawing to a close and Tuesday evening, March 15, will see this battalion en route to New York and Panama. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz are leaving Fort Porter Sunday for Plattsburg, taking with them the blessings and best wishes of those at Fort Porter. Mr. Willard Hopkins, vice president of the Third National Bank of Buffalo, gave a handsome dinner in honor of Major Bandholtz Saturday at the Buffalo Club. Captain Paine, Lieutenants Mason, Keller, Lang, Bandholtz and Byrne were among the guests. Captain Shelton, of Fort Niagara, also accepted the invitation. The dinner was served in the private dining room of the club. Later Mr. Hopkins and his friends were presented to Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who gave an interesting talk to the members of the club.

Capt. Thomas M. Hunter, Captain Clendenin and Lieutenant Supple, all from the Texas border, are in the post, to accompany the 29th to Panama. Lieut. Joseph Carberry, of the Aviation Section, is in the post with Lieut. Delos C. Emmons for the present. Mrs. Lang returned from Washington and Mississippi a few days ago. She and her little boys will join Lieutenant Lang in Panama in April. Mrs. Moody goes to Philadelphia on Thursday, meeting Lieutenant Moody in New York before sailing. Mrs. S. S. Paine leaves tomorrow for Baltimore and Washington to see her sisters, as she will go with her son, Captain Paine, to Panama.

Mrs. Frazier, wife of Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, on Wednesday gave an afternoon bridge in honor of Mrs. Paine; in the evening Mrs. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Delaware avenue, invited friends to meet her at dinner. On March 2 Mrs. Paine was guest of honor at a handsome luncheon, at the Buffalo Club. Mrs. Jackson, wife of Capt. Harold L. Jackson, being the hostess. Fragrant bunches of sweet violets were at

each place and an armful of spring flowers centered the table. The guest prize was a very pretty traveling case, with just what one needs for a long trip. Mrs. Mitchell on Friday had a few friends for luncheon and bridge, in compliment to Mrs. Paine.

A few evenings ago Capt. and Mrs. Bastion were hosts for a handsome dinner, in honor of Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and her sister, Miss Sheekles, of Washington. Mrs. Mitchell asked a number of ladies of Fort Porter and the city for auction on Thursday. Mrs. Welsh, wife of Capt. William E. Welsh, inspector of N.Y.S.M., Mesdames Frazier, Metcalfe, Moody, Keller and Bastion were among the guests. Mrs. Paine poured coffee. Miss Metcalfe gave a Sunday supper for Miss Sheekles, Miss Mitchell, Lieutenants Carberry, Bandholtz, Byrne and Emmons. Mrs. Roberts, of Buffalo, a sister of Major Trubee, of the Army, gave a bridge party for Mrs. Paine last week.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 10, 1915.

The 29th Infantry is due to sail for Panama March 17 on the transport Buford, the battalions from Forts Niagara and Porter coming by rail the day before, to join the 2d Battalion at the transport. A number of officers are at Fort Jay, in addition to those regularly stationed here, in advance of the movement of the regiment. Major and Mrs. Peter Murray are here; Major James E. Normyle has gone to Fort Ontario, 8d Infantry; Miss Margaret Normyle is spending a few weeks with Miss Piper at Bay Ridge before going out to Oswego, finishing her school course; Capt. and Mrs. George S. Goodale, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson and Lieut. Henry Terrell, jr., are at Fort Jay.

Mrs. Boniface and her daughter, Isabel, who were staying with Mrs. Boniface's brother, Major Henry Morrow, have left for Honolulu, to join Captain Boniface. Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman gave an "at home" on March 10 to meet her guests, the Misses Scriven.

Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham had dinner March 8 for Dr. and Mrs. George S. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Young and Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, of New York; Col. and Mrs. William M. Black and Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, of the post.

A large and successful masquerade was given by the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men on the evening of March 9 as a farewell dance. The prizes, awarded by the committee and presented by the chaplain, were, first, Miss Gertrude McGinnis, "Princess"; second, Mr. Edward Russell, "Lady in White"; honorable mention, Miss Mary Follinsby, "Japanese lady," and Pvt. F. J. Barber, H.C., "Cock of the Walk." The dances will be continued after the departure of the 29th Infantry for the Artillery companies who will temporarily relieve them.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 9, 1915.

Major Malcolm Young spent a few days last week in Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, returning Monday. Capt. J. G. Workizer is away on leave, visiting his family in Baltimore. Mrs. Willis C. Knight, of Fort Constitution, N.H., was luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux on Thursday, and the same day Mrs. R. O. Edwards, of Fort Hamilton, was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Hanna.

Mrs. Hanna spent a few days last week at West Haverstraw, N.Y., visiting relatives; her father, Mr. Peck, and sister, Miss Scott, returned with her to spend the week-end. Mrs. F. M. C. Usher, of Fort Terry, N.Y., who has been spending several days with the Hannas, left to-day. Mrs. Hanna had a few of the ladies in informally yesterday to meet Mrs. Usher. Major Gen. F. Jenks, O.D., has orders to the Philippines, relieving Major Casad, formerly at this post. Before leaving for the islands Mrs. Jenks and children will visit relatives in New York state.

Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Isley on Saturday for luncheon at the Knickerbocker Hotel and for the theater afterward, and spent the week-end with them at their home on Staten Island.

The large number of people who went to town on Saturday had the unpleasant experience, upon returning to the Hook that evening, of being unable to dock on account of the snow storm, and they were carried back to the city after a very fatiguing evening.

Major J. L. Shepard, M.C., and Capt. P. D. Bunker attended a Lambs' gambol at the Lambs' Club Sunday evening.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 9, 1915.

Colonel Waterman, 12th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Waterman are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman. Mrs. Foster won the regular prize at the bridge club, which met this week with Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Mulholland won a prize given by Mrs. Paine, having won three prizes at the club.

Several dinners were given on Wednesday, Major and Mrs. DeWitt having one for Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Capt. and Mrs. Purington, Mrs. Foster and Lieutenants Taulbee and Meade. Lieut. and Mrs. Barney entertained Col. and Mrs. Waterman at dinner the same night. Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Ballentyne and Lieutenant Smith enjoyed the hospitality of Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger at dinner Wednesday.

Mrs. Waterman introduced Lieutenant Waterman's mother to the ladies of the post at an attractive "at home" Thursday, at which Mesdames Dickman and Barney poured. Assisting in the serving were Mesdames McCoy, Powers, Buchanan and Miss Dickman. Capt. and Mrs. Powers's guests Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan and Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews. A delightful luncheon was given Friday by Mrs. Andrews for Mesdames Waterman, Bartlett, Hunter and Misses Dickman and Winn. Complimentary to Miss Mulholland, Mrs. Smedberg had bridge Saturday for Mesdames Barney, McCoy, H. Smalley, C. Smalley, King and Whitlock. Mrs. Barney and Mrs. King were the prize-winners.

Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, on duty at Norwich University, and Mrs. Parker were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. DeWitt, and it was in their honor and that of Miss Mulholland that Mrs. DeWitt and Mrs. Smalley gave a joint hop supper after the informal dance on Saturday, at which there was a large attendance, several parties motoring out from Burlington, adding to the enjoyment of the occasion.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 7, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre entertained Feb. 28 for Miss Polly Dodds, Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Regan, Miss Stevens, Lieutenants Tarbutton and Reisinger. Mrs. Erwin gave a supper Feb. 28 to Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Berry Waller, Captain Reed and Lieutenant Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg, entertained at dinner March 1. A box party followed at the Plattsburg Theater to see "Milestones." The officers invited were Lieutenants Wyche, Barton and Ord. "Twin Beds" drew a large crowd from the post March 2. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had a box party for this performance, which was followed by a supper. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Erwin, Miss Berry Waller and Lieutenants Barton, Wyche and Ord.

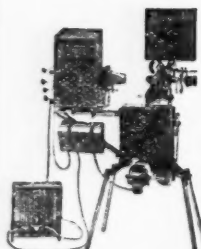
For the tea-dance on Wednesday an unusually large crowd was in attendance from the post and town. Mrs. Kerr on Thursday had two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Jack Bennett, guest of her sister, Mrs. Nolan. Those playing were Mesdames Bennett, Nolan, De Loffre, McCoy, Chamberlain, Sawyer, Lough and Miss McCoy. Mrs. De Loffre won first prize and Mrs. Lough second. Mrs. Erwin joined for tea.

Miss Moore, of Plattsburg, gave a tea Thursday complimentary to Miss Winslow, a niece visiting Mrs. Carleton. Lieutenants Milliken, Bull, Whitten, Tarbutton and Paschal were invited from the post. Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and

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Mrs. De Loffre, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon and Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman. Captain De Loffre's beautiful dog "Mac" was restored to him after many days' hunt for him. "Mac" had been stolen.

Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained at bridge whist Friday in honor of Mrs. J. B. Bennett and for Mesdames J. B. Bennett, D. E. Nolan, James Regan, Nixon, George E. Grimes, F. B. McCoy, S. M. De Loffre, B. B. Butler, S. A. Howard, Maxon, S. Lough, T. J. Palmer, T. E. Darby, W. P. Chamberlain, R. G. Sherrard, Charles S. Floyd and Miss Winslow. Prizes went to Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. De Loffre. Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Weed and their two children are in Plattsburg visiting Mrs. Weed's mother at the Witherill Hotel. Lieutenant Cummings and family arrived at the post March 6.

Major and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a buffet supper March 6 in honor of Miss Polly Dadds. Their guests were Miss Polly Dadds, Miss Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieutenants Blyth and Reisinger. Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Aviation Corps, arrived on the post Feb. 26. Mrs. Threlkeld gave a beautiful luncheon March 5 for Miss Polly Dadds, a guest of Miss Stevens. The other guests were Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Goe, Miss Stevens and Miss Berry Waller. Captain Erwin returned on the 6th, having been for two weeks in New Hampshire inspecting state troops.

Capt. and Mrs. Nolan gave a buffet supper March 6, dancing following, for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Miss Winslow, Miss Berry Waller, Captain Yates, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, the Misses O'Brien, from Plattsburg, Lieutenants Potter, Wyche, Whitten, Bull, Corlett, Milliken, Paschal, Ord and Barton. Lieutenant Foster came with the basketball team from Fort Ethan Allen to play the 30th Infantry team on March 6.

Mrs. Howard had an informal bridge party March 6 for Mesdames Goodrich, Butler, Howard and Lough. Mrs. Erwin, coming in for tea. Capt. and Mrs. Conley's guests for a few days, have been Mrs. Geary and Lieutenant Geary, of the British army, mother and brother of Mrs. Conley. Lieutenant Geary leaves for the seat of war next week. Mrs. Miller joined Lieutenant Miller March 4.

#### FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., March 7, 1915.

Mrs. Prentiss gave a bridge party Feb. 26 for Mesdames Crocker, Van de Water, Bennett, Gillespie, Donovan, Herman, Thompson, White, Miss Smith and Miss Phelps, of Southport. Prizes were won by Mesdames Crocker and Gillespie. The decorations were lovely spring flowers. Mesdames Van de Water and Crocker served refreshments. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Crocker, Lieutenants Stanley and Eglin.

A party from the post, composed of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Eglin, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Prentiss, attended the performance of "Lady Luxur" at the Academy of Music Wednesday, spending the night at the New Wilmington Hotel and returned the next day to the post. Col. and Mrs. Bennett entertained at cards Thursday evening for Lieutenants Warner and Kimball, of the mine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Van de Water, Captain Gilmer and Misses Phelps, Smith and Reger, of Southport. The same evening a surprise party was given to Lieutenant Herman in honor of his birthday anniversary. Bridge prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Lieutenant Stanley.

Mrs. Herman entertained at auction Friday in honor of Miss Katherine Butler, of South Carolina, and for Mesdames Bennett, Thompson, Van de Water, Gillespie, Prentiss, Donovan and Miss Smith. Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Thompson won the prizes. Mesdames Crocker and Van de Water served. Lieutenants Warner and Kimball, of the mine planter, dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Sunday. That evening Lieutenant Eglin entertained at supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman and Lieutenant Stanley.

Captain Gilmer has returned from a month's leave spent in New York. Miss Smith, of Newport News, who has been visiting Mrs. Gillespie, is spending a few days in Southport as guest of Mrs. Hood. Captain Trotter and Lieutenant Gillespie leave with the 79th Company for station at Fort Michie in the near future.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 9, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes had an attractive tea-dance for the entire post Wednesday. Mrs. Brigham entertained at bridge Wednesday morning for Mesdames Jesse Nicholls, Masteller, Chapman, W. R. Nichols, Crain, Jenison, Misses Holt and Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Masteller and Miss Abbott. Mrs. Gillespie had a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Hawley, Jesse Nicholls, Coward, Masteller, Pillsbury, Chapman, Seaman, Maddux, Lyon, Barlow, Stovall, McCune, Brigham and Miss Abbott. Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Perneau served. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCune and Mrs. Nicholls.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Coward gave a progressive dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mesdames Masteller, Brigham, Crain, Captain Baker, Mrs. McKenney, Mrs. Jesse Nicholls, Mrs. Perneau, Miss Abbott, Lieutenants Harrison and Kingman. Capt. R. I. McKenney, who has been ill with the grippe, is out again. Mrs. John Rowe has returned after a visit of three weeks at Baltimore.

Major and Mrs. Williams entertained the Bridge Club this week. Present: Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Majors and Mesdames

Pettus and Callan, Capt. and Mesdames Gray, Brigham, Totten, Baker, Pillsbury, Masteller, Mrs. Bradley and Miss Holt. Mrs. Haynes, Captain Gray, Mesdames Baker, Bradley and Pillsbury won the prizes. Mrs. W. R. Nichols had a bridge party Saturday for Mesdames G. F. Moore, G. A. Wildrick, Pettus, Totten, Pillsbury, Seaman, Newcomb and Maddux. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pettus and Mrs. Pillsbury.

Mrs. Thomas T. Knox has left for Washington to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dudley Knox. Mrs. Jesse Nicholls, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. K. Crain, has left. Miss Rowena Abbott left Sunday for Fort Leavenworth; before she left Mrs. Crain had a dinner for her Thursday, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Willford, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Miss Jenison and Lieutenant Harrison. Miss Helen Ohnstad entertained at dinner before the dance Saturday for Miss Abbott, Miss Jenison, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Holt, Lieutenants McCain, Wilson, Stuart, Packard and Hannum.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller entertained informally at a dance at the club Wednesday evening after the "movies" for Miss Abbott. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Nichols, Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Ide, Misses Anne Holt, Helen Ohnstad, B. Kimberly, Wing, Lieutenants Stuart, Wilson, Wing, Larabee, Hannum and Baird. Lieut. Cary R. Wilson entertained at dinner Friday at the Chamberlin for Miss Rowena Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Helen Ohnstad and Lieutenant Kingman.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had the entire post at a tea given for Miss Abbott on Friday. Mesdames Haynes, Crain and Nugent served. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick gave a bridge party Monday for Mesdames Newcomb, Maddux, Masteller, Pettus, Totten, Nichols, McCune, Fenton, Hawley, Stovall and Miss Holt. The party was given in honor of Miss Holt. Prizes were won by Mrs. Stovall and Mrs. McCune.

Captain Totten, who spent a few days in Washington last week, is home again. Mrs. Chapman entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Jesse Nicholls, Crain, Masteller, Moore, Misses Abbott and Miss Holt. Mrs. Moore won the prize. Mrs. Crain had a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Jesse Nicholls, Tyler, Jenison, Perneau and Tyler, sr. Capt. and Mrs. R. I. McKenney had as dinner guests Friday Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Perneau, Miss Abbott, Lieutenants Welshmer and Harrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Mrs. Jesse Nicholls, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Nichols and Mrs. Perneau. Major and Mrs. Nugent entertained at dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Camp, Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Colladay. Capt. and Mrs. Coward had a tea Saturday for their guests, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, March 1, 1915.

Captain Fox, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has recently reported at Fort Preble for duty. Miss Hood, of Concord, Mass., is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Flood, at Fort Preble, who gave a pretty dinner Friday in honor of their guest and for Capt. and Mrs. Behr and Captain Fox.

The George Washington tea given by Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, at Fort Williams, on Monday afternoon brought together eleven members of the Gatchell family for a happy reunion. The living room, where Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, assisted by the Misses Gatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Gatchell and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, received, was beautifully decorated with greens and a profusion of jonquils, while the dining room was artistically done in American Beauty roses, with a suggestion of small silken flags. The dining room was in charge of Mesdames Miller, Wilbur, Butler, Hamilton and Beckham. The orchestra from the 2d Coast Artillery band, stationed on the second floor, furnished delightful music for dancing. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Behr, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Major and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieutenants Holland and Armstrong, Captain Fox, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen and Miss Butler.

Colonel Wood, Q.M.C., visited Portland the first of the week and was the guest of Major Francis Pope, resident engineer of Portland. The Portland Yacht Club observed Washington's Birthday with their annual Army and Navy night at their club rooms. Besides a Dutch supper, music and a few brief speeches, there were some clever vaudeville stunts to entertain the 200 guests present. The speakers were Chaplain Smith, Captain Ridgely and Mayor Ingraham. Besides a large number of military men from the Maine Reserves, there were present from the Regular Army Chaplain Smith, Colonel Edwards, Captains Wilbur, Butler, Bowen, Morse, Bennett, Lieutenants Schudt, Bennett, Armstrong, Tooke, Blood and Hawkins.

Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., gave a dainty luncheon at Fort McKinley Wednesday of last week for Mesdames Talbot, Jackson, Jewell, Strong and Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Butler, of Fort Williams, gave a handsome dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, Miss Butler, Captain Fox and Lieutenant Holland.

Mrs. Beckham, of Fort Williams, gave an elaborate bridge-luncheon for Mrs. Oscar Gatchell Friday. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell were at home to the members of the Fort Williams garrison. Those present were Misses Gatchell, Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, Capt. and Mesdames Miller, Bowen, Beckham, Pearson, Hamilton, Butler, Miss Butler, Major and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mesdames Bennett, Armstrong, Campbell and Lieutenant Holland.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell entertained the bowlers on Monday evening with supper and dancing. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Major and Mrs. Bevans, Captain Kramer, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mesdames Williams, Strong and Meyer, Miss Partridge, Lieutenants Edwards, Rutherford and Seybt and Messrs. Stuart and James Bevans. Colonel Gatchell, Colonel Todd and Major Pope visited Fort Popham on official business on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Behr, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. Avery J. French, of Fort McKinley, was a guest at the tea given by Miss Conant, in Portland, Friday. Lieut. Allen R. Edwards left Fort McKinley Wednesday for Fort Monroe, Va., to take the examination for promotion. Miss Margaret Partridge has returned to her home in Augusta, Maine, after a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, at Fort McKinley. News has been received of the serious illness of Mrs. James Ruggles, wife of Captain Ruggles, until recently stationed in this harbor but now at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

A jolly crowd from Fort McKinley observed ladies' night at the club Thursday by dancing. The Card Club of Fort Williams and Fort Preble was entertained delightfully on Tuesday by Mrs. Behr, at Fort Preble. Playing were Mesdames G. W. Gatchell, Oscar J. Gatchell, Miller, Vose, Babcock, Wilbur, Blood, Turner, Beckham, Campbell, Widdfield and Bennett. A pretty affair planned for Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, of Fort Strong, was the bridge party given by Mrs. W. H. Bowen, Wednesday, at Fort Williams. On Thursday Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell was again honored. Mrs. Franklin Babcock giving a charming coffee at the home of her mother, Mrs. Winslow, at Cape Cottage. Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton entertained at cards Thursday in honor of Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell. Prizes were won by Mrs. G. W. Gatchell and Mrs. Mary Widdfield.

Mrs. Edwards, accompanied by her daughters, Rhoda and Lydia, arrived from England on Monday to spend several months with Mrs. Edwards's sister, Mrs. H. L. Morse, at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, after a delightful visit of ten days with Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, at Fort Williams, left Monday for her home, Fort Strong, Mass. Mr.

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McNaughton, of New York, national secretary, Y.M.C.A., spent several days of last week at Fort McKinley, as guest of Mr. Carrington, and on Thursday evening was tendered a very large reception at the Y.M.C.A. rooms. Mr. McNaughton gave an interesting lecture Saturday evening for the soldiers. His account of the work going on in the different posts awakened a new interest in the work at Fort McKinley.

Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer are spending a short leave in Augusta, Maine, as the guest of the Misses Partridge. Mrs. Bennett, of Fort Williams, entertained the Card Club on Tuesday. The players were Mesdames Gatchell, Behr, Turner, Miller, Blood, Wilbur, Widdfield and Campbell.

Mrs. Alden G. Strong was a guest at a luncheon given by Miss Elwell, in Portland, on Monday. Russell Reeder, jr., gave a dancing party at Fort McKinley on Saturday. A special boat brought down thirty boys and girls from Portland, who enjoyed to the utmost their short visit to the post. On Thursday a number of the Fort McKinley garrison enjoyed ladies' night at the club. A diversity of entertainment, as well as a delicious supper, is always provided on these occasions.

Every Friday evening is children's night at Fort Williams. The gymnasium is turned over to the "kiddies" and music is furnished by the orchestra from the 2d C.A.C. band and a grand, good time is enjoyed by about thirty youngsters from the garrison. This amusement is under the direction of Sergeant Major Ditto, who is ably assisted by his wife. Chaplain Samuel Smith is having great success with the travelogues he is giving every Sunday afternoon, the "Standing Room Only" sign having been displayed last Sunday.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 10, 1915.

Weller Clark, the twelve-year-old son of Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Clark, while riding his bicycle in Flushing last week was knocked down and run over by an automobile. His leg was badly broken near the hip, and he is now in the Flushing Hospital, where the doctors are still uncertain as to whether there will be any permanent results from his injuries.

Capt. Thomas Duncan arrived from Fort Howard on Friday and reported for duty at this post. He is stopping with Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, but will shortly move into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Cocheu. Mrs. I. W. Huntington is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Huntington. Mrs. William Baird, of Washington, arrived Wednesday to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Hicks. Mrs. R. S. Abernethy left Tuesday for Fort Hancock, N.J., where she will spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton.

Mrs. F. J. Burleigh, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, was called away on Sunday to her home at Madison Barracks. Major and Mrs. Brownlee were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Feeler and Lieutenant Matthews.

Four companies from here, under the command of Major E. D. A. Pearce, formed a battalion of the Artillery who were the military escort at the funeral of Gen. George S. Anderson, who was buried from the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, Wednesday.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 6, 1915.

A special riding hall drill was given Feb. 25 by the post commander, Col. W. E. Wilder, in honor of Dr. Blanco, minister of public works of Uruguay and envoy on special mission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In the party were Minister de Pena, of Uruguay, members of Dr. Blanco's staff and of the Uruguayan legation, all of whom were entertained by Colonel Wilder in his quarters following the drill.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott were dinner hosts Feb. 26. Mrs. Edmunds, of Lynchburg, Va., is the guest of Mrs. F. H. Gallup. Lieut. A. L. James is absent from the post on a month's sick leave. A charming picture of Mrs. C. N. Jones, wife of Capt. C. N. Jones, formerly Miss Diana Norton, of Washington, appeared in the Washington Post recently. Another picture appearing about the same time was that of Anne Seymour Jones, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Jones, of Virginia, whose engagement to Lieut. S. Roland Hopkins has recently been announced, the marriage to take place in the early spring. This makes the third engagement in the artillery garrison to be announced within a few months, Lieut. E. P. Parker's being the first, followed shortly by that of Lieut. P. L. Thurber.

An unusually enjoyable entertainment was furnished the garrison Feb. 23, when through the efforts of Capt. Duncan Elliott, the Emerald Club of Washington staged a clever minstrel show in the administration building. The officers and their families repaired to the club for supper and dancing. Several dinner parties were given March 2, the guests later going to the usual Tuesday night concert by the 5th Cavalry orchestra. The delightful musical program was followed by three reels of moving pictures, after which Capt. Duncan Elliott entertained at an informal supper in his quarters.

Mrs. E. A. Sturges has returned from New York, where she accompanied Mr. and Mrs. James Wilder, of Honolulu, who have been in Washington as guests of Judge and Mrs. Sidney Ballou and of Capt. and Mrs. Sturges. A number of the post people attended the dance Feb. 25 in Washington given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell Graef in honor of their nieces, the

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Misses Treat, daughters of Col. G. G. Treat, and Miss Blanchard Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Scott.

Gen. H. L. Scott, representing the Army, was a guest at a notable dinner given recently in the Metropolitan Club of Washington, in honor of the Peruvian Minister, Señor Pezet. Other guests included Members of the Cabinet, the heads of the Army and Navy staffs and representatives of the Supreme Court, Congress and all branches of official and social life at the Capital.

Miss Anne Seymour Jones, whose engagement has recently been announced to Lieut. S. R. Hopkins, assisted her mother at a buffet luncheon at their home in Q street last week, when about sixty guests were asked to meet Mrs. William Jennings Bryan. Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan gave a tea dance in the ad Smith and F. H. Gallup. Dr. Clemens W. McMillan, who has been a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital for the past week, has returned home and will take up his duties as post surgeon. Major D. F. Duval being absent on duty in Worcester, Mass., during Dr. McMillan's illness, Dr. C. C. Hillman, from the Walter Reed Hospital, was assigned to the post for temporary duty.

Mr. Richard Elliott, guest of Capt. Duncan Elliott, has departed. Mrs. P. H. Sheridan acted as hostess at the tea dance Friday. Assisting at the attractive tea table were Mrs. W. J. Glasgow and Mrs. C. R. Day.

The polo team, including Capt. W. D. Forsyth, Lieuts. P. H. Sheridan, H. M. Groninger, John Millikin and L. G. Hoffmann left Saturday for South Carolina, to be gone about a month.

Mrs. Forsyth, who has her mother visiting her, will remain at Fort Myer. Mrs. Sheridan will leave next week on a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Mrs. Groninger will spend the month as guest of her mother in Port Royal, Pa. Major Manus McCloskey, on an extensive leave since being transferred from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Myer, has reported for duty. Mrs. McCloskey has not yet arrived. Major Q. Donaldson, while making the annual inspection of the post and troops this week, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher.

After the drill Friday Mrs. E. P. Parker received the guests and Mrs. C. T. Menoher presided at the tea table. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison entertained at dinner last week, when their guests included the young married people of the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Sheridan were dinner hosts for Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, of Honolulu, shortly before the latter's departure for New York. Other guests included Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Mrs. P. H. Sheridan and Lieut. John Millikin.

#### TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 1, 1915.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson on Washington's Birthday. Troop G invited all the enlisted personnel of the post, as well as the officers' families, to help them celebrate the birthday of the "Father of their country" by a dinner after the moving picture show. They entertained very royally and as their barracks has a splendid floor dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell left Feb. 24 for a two months' leave, which he expects to spend with his mother in Philadelphia and in other Eastern points. Colonel Brown returned from a two months' leave Feb. 24. Miss Elizabeth Woodward, with Mrs. Morman, left Wednesday afternoon for Washington, where she will go to school. The bachelors gave a dance for the younger people of the post on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Boyd, with her mother, Mrs. Schroers, and small daughter, Eliza, left Wednesday for Nogales, where they spent several days, then motored to Tucson and returned to the post by train Saturday evening.

A society has been formed by the ladies of the garrison to sew for the poor during Lent. Mrs. Byram was elected president. Mrs. Fleming, treasurer, and Mesdames Tompkins and Wallach, secretaries and shoppers. They hope to get off a large-sized package to the Belgian sufferers before Easter.

Major and Mrs. Morrow entertained beautifully on Thursday evening for Colonel Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Troxel and Lieut. and Mrs. Barker. Mrs. Blaine gave a small dance at her house on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Miss Grierson and Jay Grierson, Cabell and Agnes Cabell, Captain Boyd, Lieutenants Dilworth, Duell, Richmond and Hoge.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallach gave a beautifully appointed dinner Friday for Colonel Brown, Major and Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Troxel and Major and Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Holcomb paid a flying visit on business to the post on Sunday, returning to Naco on the afternoon train. Lieutenant Howe has returned from the Letterman Hospital and sick leave, much improved, and has laid aside his crutches entirely, only using a cane.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, Canal Zone, Feb. 28, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. An unusual diversion for the officers and their families, as well as the enlisted men, was the series of performances given at the post exchange by the Harry Corson Clarke Theatrical Company, to-night being the last of the series.

Major and Mrs. Phillips, 10th Inf., gave a beautiful dance Friday evening, honoring their guests, Mrs. Bruff and Miss Barnes. Those from our garrison who enjoyed the evening were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Lathrop and Miss Ruth Miller, Colonel Devore, Major and Mrs. Gerhart, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Captain Humber, Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Jacobs. Before the hop that evening Colonel Devore and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, at Empire.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger and Lieutenant White sail

to-morrow on the Tenzoias to join their new regiment, the 22d, which will soon be stationed at Governors Island. They will stop over at Havana and other places. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen had Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger as guests for luncheon on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave a dinner last night for Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Herron, Miss Churchill, Major Russell and Captain McArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. Tench Cox, of Asheville, N.C., were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Settle. Yesterday they formed a party for a trip through the canal, coming home late last night after a jolly good time. Major and Mrs. Settle had dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Cox and Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 6, 1915.

Col. John S. Parke, commanding officer, 20th Inf., has been relieved and transferred to duty with the 9th Infantry. Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., will succeed Colonel Parke. Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, 6th Field Art., a visitor in the city last week, has returned to station at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. Harry G. Ford, wife of Captain Ford, Med. Corps, guest of her brother, Capt. James N. Pickering, 16th Inf., left this week for Panama to join her husband. Capt. William G. Ball, 16th Inf., recently appointed aid to Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern Department, will leave at once for his new post.

Mrs. Robert H. Barrett left this week for Pearson, Chihuahua, to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Spring. Lieutenant Barrett, ordered to the Philippines, will sail on the April transport. The death of Mrs. Gussie Smith, mother of Capt. Richmond Smith, 6th Inf., occurred at her home in Jamestown, N.D., last week. Captain Smith was with his mother at the time.

Arrangements have been completed for the series of Army tournaments to be given at this post during the spring and summer, beginning the early part of April. The committee in charge is composed of Major John L. Hines, brigade adjutant; Major Thomas F. Schley, 20th Inf.; Major Matthias Crowley, 16th Inf.; Capt. Alfred Bjornstad, 16th Inf.; Lieut. W. W. Gordon, aid, and Lieut. Kinzie Edmunds, S.O. Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Root, Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Col. John S. Parke, Major and Mrs. John L. Hines, of the Army, were among the reception committee welcoming the visiting cattlemen and their wives at the ball and reception given in the city on Tuesday by the citizens and the Chamber of Commerce. During the convention, which lasted for five days, the bands of the various regiments in the district played for the enjoyment of the guests of the city.

The recent Army Appropriation bill carried \$90,000 to be expended at this post for further improvements, which will include the erection of a new guard house, an increase in the water supply, a granary and hay sheds and for heating the old quarters. The site for the experimental brigade encampment during the summer, the choice now lies between this point and Fort Douglas, Wyo., but on account of better railroad facilities it is expected that this site will be chosen.

Gen. John J. Pershing gave a dinner at the Harvey House Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, of New York City, who were en route to San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett gave a dinner party at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, Friday. Capt. Martin L. Crimmins entertained with dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel Wednesday, complimentary to Mrs. Harry G. Ford, guest of her brother, Capt. James N. Pickering. Enjoying the evening were Mr. and Mrs. A. Kraft, of Chihuahua, Mex.; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Oliver, Captain Pickering and R. B. Hutchinson.

The cadet corps of the New Mexico College has arranged to spend five days at this garrison next week as part of their annual encampment and they will go into camp on the reservation.

Chief Musician Fred Schmaltz, 16th Inf., was married Feb. 27 in Buffalo, N.Y., to Mrs. Victoria Glick, of Lancaster, Pa., and they have gone to San Francisco on their wedding trip.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 8, 1915.

Major J. E. Normoyle, our new commanding officer, recently transferred to the 3d from the 29th, arrived Friday. He is staying with Captain Parsons until about the first of the coming month, when Mrs. Normoyle and daughter, Margaret, will join him. Lieut. and Mrs. Jason M. Walling have gone to New York on a twenty days' leave. During Lieutenant Walling's absence Lieutenant Welty is acting adjutant, in addition to his quartermaster duties.

Major Bloombergh has purchased a beautiful new Overland car. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Dickinson and little daughters, Sara and Victoria, left Wednesday for a visit to Lieutenant Dickinson's home in Marion, Va. Mrs. Dickinson and family will remain there for a few months, but Lieutenant Dickinson, after a short visit, will go on to his new station at Fort Brady, Mich. Before their departure the enlisted men of Company A presented to Mrs. Dickinson a beautiful silver tea service, which shows in what great esteem they hold their departing officer.

Lieutenant Musham, recently transferred to the 29th Infantry, left Tuesday for his new station at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Bloombergh last week. High score was held by Mrs. Burton. Capt. E. W. Miller, M.C., left Saturday for the Walter Reed Hospital, for observation and treatment. Later Captain Miller expects to go on to his new station, Texas City.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. T. R. Roberts, left Wednesday for Washington, to undergo an operation at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

With the opening of the weather the companies have given up their indoor gymnasium work and are taking their exercise by long walks into the country.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

CHANDLER.—Born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Jan. 24, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. C. P. Chandler, 7th U.S. Cav.

CLARK.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 4, 1915, to Capt. John A. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark a daughter, Meriam Jane Clark.

FISKE.—Born at Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 26, 1915, a daughter to the wife of Surg. C. N. Fiske, U.S.N.

GALLAGHER.—Born at West Point, N.Y., March 5, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

KITTELLE.—Born at Brookline, Mass., to Comdr. and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., March 5, 1915, a daughter.

ROWE.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 24, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Rowe, 21st U.S. Inf., a daughter, Frances Ellen.

TILLSON.—Born at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 22, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, jr., 10th U.S. Cav., a son.

#### MARRIED.

BROWN—AUSTIN.—On March 9, 1915, at the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sergt. John Phillips Brown, R.S., U.S.A., and Miss Shirley Tigola Austin, of New York.

GAFFNEY—WALSH.—At Manila, P.I., Jan. 16, 1915, Asst. Paym. John Jerome Gaffney, U.S.N., and Miss Juanita Mary Walsh, sister of Lieut. R. F. Walsh, 24th U.S. Inf.

RAYMOND—CALDWELL.—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 27, 1915, Mr. Charles Harvey Raymond, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anita Jane Caldwell, daughter of Mrs. George Edwin Caldwell, of Los Angeles, Cal.

SURLES—GAINES.—At El Paso, Texas, Feb. 27, 1915, Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Anna Lee Gaines.

SWENSON—COFFMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., March 4,

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#### DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died at New York city, March 7, 1915, Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, U.S.A., retired.

CAMPBELL.—Died March 6, 1915, at his late residence, 2101 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Capt. Charles Harrod Campbell, husband of Elena, daughter of the late Admiral D. D. Porter, U.S.N.

CUNNINGHAM.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1915, of pneumonia, Mrs. Cornelia D. Cunningham, mother of 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C.

CUSACK.—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., March 1, 1915, Mrs. Virginia M. S. Cusack, widow of Major John Cusack, U.S.A.

GILL.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1915, Gen. W. D. Gill, inspector general, Md. N.G.

HARRINGTON.—Died at Las Animas, Colo., March 10, 1915, Asst. Naval Constr. Charles A. Harrington, U.S.N.

KELLOND.—Died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 6, 1915, Thomas Selfridge Kellond, aged one year and eleven months, son of Capt. and Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond.

NAILL.—Died at El Reno, Okla., March 4, 1915, Mr. James H. Naill, father of Mrs. W. W. Taylor, wife of Capt. W. W. Taylor, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. R. T. Phinney, wife of 1st Lieut. R. T. Phinney, Inf., U.S.A.

RANDOLPH.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1915, Mrs. Katherine Julia Powell Randolph, widow of Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A.

RITTENHOUSE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1915, Major Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, U.S.A., retired.

SHAW.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 4, 1915, Madeleine Aida Schuyler Shaw, daughter of P.A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw, granddaughter of Commr. R. G. Denig, U.S.N., and niece of Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C.

TOMKINS.—Died March 4, 1915, in the ninetieth year of her age, Julia Hunt Tomkins, mother of Major James S. Tomkins, U.S.A., and sister of the late Gens. Henry J. and Levin C. Hunt, U.S.A.

TURNER.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1915, Mary Elizabeth Gibbs Turner, wife of Major W. J. Turner, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Mrs. John G. Workizer.

WADDELL.—Died at New York city, March 3, 1915, 1st Lieut. James H. Waddell, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The annual inspection of the 7th N.Y. for the War Department and state, concluded March 11, was a record one. The regiment made the remarkable showing of 1,018 officers and men present and not a single absentee, and shows a net gain of fifty-two members since last year's muster. In addition the depot battalion of the regiment was paraded, fully organized. We reserve a fuller account until another week.

Brig. Gen. Henry Bacon, Med. Dept., Florida Nat. Guard, has been retired at his own request. He entered the military service of the state April 5, 1889, as colonel and surgeon general, in which position he was reappointed and continued in service until the reorganization of the Militia of the state as the National Guard of Florida, when he was appointed colonel in the Medical Corps, since which time he served continuously as the senior officer of the Medical Department and as acting surgeon general. He was appointed brigadier general on the retired list Jan. 27, 1915, in consideration of his having served nearly twenty-five years in the grade of colonel.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Rhode Island N.G., Capt. E. S. Chaffee, was inspected at the armory of the mounted commands, Providence, on March 4, by Capt. Robert Davis, U.S.A., inspector-instructor for New England. The battery roster carries 5 officers and 140 men. Of these there were four men absent, the command mustering five officers and 136 men, a very fine record. Following the inspection the battery was reviewed by Governor Beekman and gave exhibition drills of a platoon mounted and of the firing battery.

A review of the 47th N.Y., in honor of its veterans, will be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 10.

Resolutions were introduced in the Legislature of New York on March 4 by Senator Alvah H. Burlingame, of Brooklyn, and Lieut. Col. F. A. Wells, of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., a member of the Assembly, providing for a thorough investigation of the preparedness of the National Guard for war, with special attention to be paid to rifle work. The main purpose of the investigation, it is stated, is to find out why the rifle range at Creedmoor, L.I., which has been abandoned, cannot be used. Lieutenant Colonel Wells, who is one of the best-posted officers on rifle shooting in the state, says he has some interesting material concerning Creedmoor which could be developed in testimony taken before a committee. "It now costs \$1.35 a man to take guardsmen from New York and Brooklyn up to the rifle range at Peekskill," said Lieutenant Colonel Wells, "while we could get to Creedmoor for fifty cents a man and give the men more time at practice. They start for Peekskill at six o'clock in the morning and return at eight in the evening, and in all that time get a chance to fire but twenty-five shots, and between trips to Peekskill they do not get any chance to practice, which they would do at their own expense if they were afforded an opportunity." If there is any possibility of making the old Creedmoor ground safe for rifle practice, it should be done.

Major Joseph C. Castner, 21st U.S. Inf., has been assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia, with the Militia rank of lieutenant colonel, relieving Lieut. Col. A. L. Parmerter, Inf., U.S.A. It is understood that Major Castner will not assume his new duties until some



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time in June, after the conclusion of his course of study at the Army War College, where he has been a student since last August. In connection with the departure of Colonel Parmerter the officers of the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia are planning to tender him a farewell dinner March 23, in appreciation of the assistance he has given the battalion since its reorganization. Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., who recently was ordered to Washington as inspector-instructor of the local National Guard, succeeding Lieut. George A. Lynch, has reported for duty.

Capt. George E. Cole, the son of Adj. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, who was recently appointed assistant inspector of small-arms practice, was first lieutenant in Co. K, 1st Infantry, until the promotion. Formerly he was first sergeant of Troop B, and before that had served in the Regular Army. He succeeds Capt. Roland F. Andrews, transferred to the Q.M. Corps.

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, of Connecticut, Lieutenant Governor Clifford B. Wilson, the Governor's entire staff, and about fifty members of the Legislature, including the Senate and House chairmen of the Committee on Military Affairs and nearly all of the committee reviewed Troop B, Cavalry, Conn. N.G., at the troop armory in West Hartford, Conn., March 2. At the conclusion of the review and exhibitions the Governor said that he had enjoyed it very much. The troop was under command of Capt. James L. Howard, and in addition to the review gave a troop drill, established camp, with shelter tents, and gave a rough riding exhibition. The purpose of the review was to bring to the attention of the Legislature the work done by Troop B and its needs. A bill is now in the Legislature providing for the purchase of the armory from the Troop B Association and the members of the troop hope that both branches of the General Assembly and the Governor will act upon it favorably.

The sixty-seventh athletic games of the 7th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., Athletic Association, which will be held in the armory, New York city, on Saturday night, March 27, 1915, offer a specially inviting program. The eighteen interesting military and athletic events at these games will be made further attractive by an invitation National Guard relay race, open to all organizations of the National Guard under A.A.U. rules, and also by the introduction of an 880 yards' run, open to outside athletes under A.A.U. rules from any recognized club, with a limit of handicap of forty yards. The remaining events on the program, which are open only to members of the 7th, are as follows: 93 yards' novice and 93 yards' handicap, 220 yards' steeplechase handicap and 300 yards' handicap run, 440 yards' walk in heavy marching order, 880 yards' novice run for officers' cup, 880 yards' roller skating race for novices, 1,000 yards' handicap run, one-mile roller skating race, hospital litter race, wall scaling, high jump, putting the shot, Halstead military heavy marching order race, intercompany half-mile roller skating race and intercompany half-mile run. Another interesting innovation at the coming games will be that guests who so desire can promenade about the outside of the track during the games. The track is to be roped off with tennis nets and the promenaders will interfere in no way with a complete view of the games by the spectators in seats. All the seats are in the galleries, which provide an uninterrupted view of the athletic competitions and comprise seats for some 3,000 persons. The regimental band will furnish music during the games, and everything points to one of the most successful events in the athletic line in the history of the regiment. Tickets of admission are fifty cents, and there will be dancing after the games.

The annual inspection and muster of headquarters, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., took place March 8, 1915, the War Department being represented by Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, U.S.A., and the state by Major J. Hutchinson. Incidental to the inspection there was a presentation of the state decoration for faithful service for twenty-five years to Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Le More, Q.M.C., by Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, in the presence of General Dyer and his staff, 1st Brigade. Q.M. Sergeant Le More enlisted in Co. D, 71st Infantry, on April 26, 1866, when General McAlpin was colonel. He also served in Troop D, 5th U.S. Cavalry, in the Indian Territory, being on the line when Oklahoma was opened for settlement on April 21, 1889. He has served in the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., as private, corporal and sergeant, serving eighteen years in that branch of the Service, and has had charge of 1st Brigade headquarters as armorer under three brigadier generals, with a record of thoroughly efficient service.

The athletic committee of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., announces that the twenty-first annual military games will be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 10, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. The events, which offer a very attractive program, are as follows: Saddle race, head cutting, novelty race, low reach, making and breaking camp, rough riding, rescue race, tug-of-war, and wrestling.

The next review of the 69th N.Y. will be on Saturday night, April 17, by Governor Walsh of Massachusetts. Colonel Logan and a number of officers of the 9th Mass. are expected to be among the present. The review intended to be held March 17 has been abandoned.

It is considered likely that Co. H, of the 69th New York, will elect Lieutenant Finn to be captain in place of Woods, resigned. The company will hold a shirtwaist dance in the armory on the night of May 1 and have secured a grand piano for the company parlor. Company I, which is at present under command of Lieut. Joseph G. Fogarty, will hold a smoker and stag in the armory on Saturday night, April 10.

Company K, of the 71st New York, has won the shooting contest for the Martin Trophy, with a score of 513 points. Its nearest competitor was Co. H, which totaled up a score of 507 points.

The following changes in the state administrative staff, National Guard, state of Washington, are announced: Capt. Frank T. Liggett from duty with the Quartermaster Corps and detailed to the Inspector General's Department. Captain Liggett is commissioned major from Feb. 27, 1915, and will continue on

detail as assistant adjutant general. Capt. L. L. Bolles, unassigned, is detailed to the Quartermaster Corps. Major Benson Wright is relieved from duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department and placed upon the unassigned list. Capt. Walter B. Beals, unassigned, is detailed to the Judge Advocate General's Department, and is commissioned major from Feb. 27, 1915.

A review of the 1st Field Hospital, N.Y., Major Dunseith, will be held April 5 by General O'Ryan.

A review of the 1st Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, will be held on Tuesday, March 30.

The practice season for known distance firing in the Wisconsin N.G. will comprise the period April 1, 1915, to Oct. 31, 1915, both dates inclusive. The qualification course in both rifle and pistol firing will be that prescribed for the Organized Militia, Part V, S.A.F.M. All who qualify as sharpshooters or expert riflemen, Organized Militia Course, may be given long distance practice and will be permitted to fire the Regular Army qualification course. Ability to quickly and correctly estimate distances is of such prime importance, says Adjutant General Holway, that all enlisted men will be instructed and given practice therein. "And while not prescribed in the course of firing, Organized Militia, all officers will be required during the practice season for 1915 to take the test prescribed by Par. 85, S.A.F.M. 1913, and failing to make the required percentage of their class in firing, their final qualification in marksmanship will be reduced one grade."

Governor Whitman of New York has signed the bill increasing the detailed aids on his staff from sixteen to eighteen, and which makes officers from the reserve list eligible for appointment.

A bill is before the State Legislature of New York abolishing the Militia Council. Cols. J. M. Andrews, 2d Inf., and W. Wilson, 3d Inf., and Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art., spoke strongly against the bill before the military committee of the Assembly on March 10. They declared the council is of great value to the Guard.

A bill which has been introduced in the State Legislature of New York and which we believe should be killed is one that does away with the present statutory retirement of officers at the age of sixty-four. The bill, we are informed, reads that officers "may be" retired at the age of sixty-four instead of "shall be," as at present. If this bill passes, say officers who oppose it, it will bring politics in the National Guard more than ever and will be a step backward. When an officer reaches the age of sixty-four, if this bill passes, he is liable to exert all the influence he can muster to be retained in the service, and, generally speaking, its passage will be very harmful.

Mr. A. P. Gardner, Representative to Congress from Massachusetts, who has done so much to have the nation remedy our lack of preparedness to defend ourselves in case of war, will review the 13th N.Y., Col. N. B. Thurston, on Saturday night, April 3.

### NEW JERSEY.

The annual pistol match for the Eisele Trophy was shot between Troops A and C, of New Jersey, at the armory at Newark on Feb. 25, 1915. Teams of three men, one team from each squad and one sergeants' team from each troop. Each man ten shots, deliberate fire, with .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol at twenty-five yards on standard American pistol target. The match was won by the 2d Squad of Troop A, the scores being as follows:

2d Squad, Troop A, Pvt. Emmerich, 62; Pvt. Ryan, 52; Pvt. Eisele, 85; total, 199.

Sergeants' Troop C, Sergt. Wherry, 51; Sergt. Taft, 78; Q.M. Sergt. Beeten, 56; total, 185.

The other scores were: 4th Squad, Troop C, 182; Sergeants' Troop A, 169; 4th Squad, Troop A, 163; 1st Squad, Troop C, 153; 3d Squad, Troop A, 148; 1st Squad, Troop A, 141; 2d Squad, Troop C, 136; 3d Squad, Troop C, 133.

Mayor Daniel F. Minahan, of Orange, N.J., has accepted an invitation to review the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment,



N.G.N.J., in the new Orange armory on Monday evening, March 29. In the reviewing party besides the Mayor will be Commissioners William F. Kearney, Harry Wethling, William A. Calhoun and Frank J. Murray. The battalion, in command of Major William A. Lord, will give a drill, which will be followed by dancing. The battalion is composed of Cos. H and I, of Orange; K, of Montclair, and A, of Passaic.

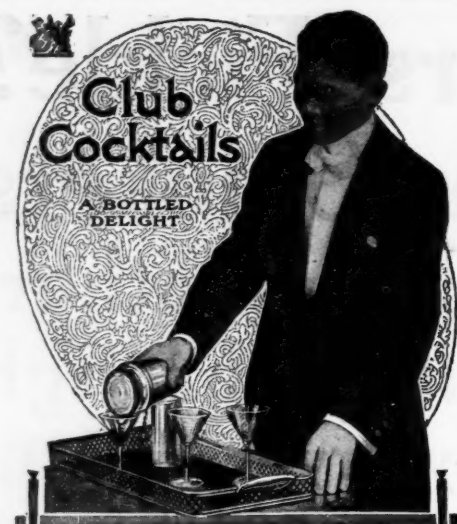
The 1st Regiment, N.G.N.J., Athletic Association, of Newark, N.J., has arranged to have the annual games at the Sussex avenue Armory April 10.

### 14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

Snow and slush which marked the night of the review of the 14th N.Y. in its armory on March 6, by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., did not seem to diminish the attendance of spectators or dampen their enthusiasm in applauding frequently movements executed with marked precision. In quite an extensive regimental drill, under Col. John H. Foote, which followed the review, the Colonel went from one movement to another in rapid succession in close order work, and these movements were executed with great snap and smoothness. It was this drill that evoked the greatest applause of the evening, and it was fully deserved. Colonel Foote has won quite a reputation of late as a drill-master, and some of the best regimental drills in the Guard are now seen in the 14th.

The regiment for the review and drill was equalized by Adjutant Jackson into twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided among the usual three battalions. General Eddy was accompanied by eight members of his staff. The review was in line of masses, and was a highly creditable ceremony. In the passage the third company of the 3d Battalion had several men on its left, in the rear rank, out of step. Evening parade was taken by Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia, and was, like the review, a highly creditable ceremony. Company C, Capt. E. E. Wonderly, next gave an exhibition of battle exercises, using blank cartridges, and made a very creditable showing. Company C, under Capt. O. Carlson, gave an exhibition of bayonet exercise, which, however, was not, of course, a finished exhibition, but was intended to show that the company is making progress in this instruction. There was dancing for members





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and guests, and among the special guests were Capt. George H. White and Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, U.S.A.; Capt. J. J. Cowdrey, 8th N.Y., and Major W. E. Corwin, 47th N.Y.

#### MARYLAND.

The target season of 1915 on Saunders Range will open May 10 and close Aug. 31, 1915, both dates inclusive.

A joint camp of instruction and rifle camp of instruction will be held by organizations as designated below: 4th Infantry, May 23 to July 3, each battalion having seven days; Troop A, July 8 and 9; 1st Infantry, one battalion, July 18-Aug. 7, each battalion having seven days; 1st Separate Company, two days, Aug. 12 and 13; Naval Militia, July 12-15. The state matches will be held on the following dates: Aug. 14-21.

Col. Edward M. Allen, aid to the Governor, is appointed inspector general with the rank of brigadier general from Feb. 24, 1915.

Richard B. Clayton, esq., of Montgomery county, is appointed on probation captain.

Frank A. Heywood, esq., of Baltimore, is appointed second lieutenant, Infantry. Herbert L. Grymes, esq., of Baltimore, is appointed first lieutenant, Infantry, and Jackson Brandt, jr., of Baltimore, is appointed second lieutenant, Infantry.

#### MICHIGAN.

The Association of Commerce of Grand Rapids, Mich., have started a campaign to help the National Guard battalion in the city to recruit their companies to the standing required by the War Department. They are communicating with the business men and the manufacturers to get them to grant the men in their employ time off in the summer to attend the annual camp, and the movement is meeting with success. Governor Ferris in a recent address to business men in Grand Rapids took occasion to back up an appeal made earlier in the evening by Major Earl Stewart relative to support of the new bonding issue in Grand Rapids for help in building a new armory, and for making it easier for young men to join the National Guard without fear of losing their positions when they go to camp each summer. The Governor stated he wished it understood that he hates war, but that from the standpoint of manhood the National Guard is a great builder.

The City Council has voted to submit at the spring election (April 5) a proposition to bond the city for \$60,000 to supplement the state appropriation of \$90,000 for building an armory on the lot recently bought by the city for that purpose. If the \$60,000 is voted by the people the Council will then make a contract with the State Military Board under which the city will be given a lease for ninety-nine years for a certain number of days or nights' use of the building, rent free, for convention purposes. The city will have the disposal of the armory for these dates and may let the same, rent free, if it desires to any organization whose conventions will be attracted to the city by a hall having a seating capacity from 5,000 to 7,000, and this will afford also a place for civic concerts, lecture courses, high school commencements, etc.

"The return of Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th U.S. Inf., to become the senior inspector-instructor of the Michigan National Guard," says the Detroit News Tribune, "is the source of unmixed satisfaction to every Guardsman who knows him. Captain Wells had been here about two years when the 'Manchu' law got him two and one-half years ago, and he returned to his regiment. He went direct to the border, and he stayed there or thereabouts ever since. Long before his term of banishment expired the state authorities put in a bid for him at Washington and were exceedingly fortunate in getting him. Captain Wells was glad to come back, for he had seen the state troops improve materially under his teaching, and he wants the satisfaction which good work brings."

"The Michigan National Guard officers talk to Captain Wells and before him and of him precisely as though he were one of them. They don't have to differentiate between him and themselves, even in thought, before they speak. It was a revelation to see the faces of those whom he met light up at Grand Rapids recently, where Captain Wells first appeared after returning to Michigan, when they encountered him unexpectedly. If there is any officer in the Service who can put Michigan into the front rank of state organizations to stay, Captain Wells is the man—not only because of the things he does, but because of what he thinks, as well."

"Captain Wells will be Michigan's senior inspector-instructor, for it is evident that the War Department intends letting the state have two Regular officers. He will map out the instruction for the whole year, and will take a prominent part in the officers' school, which will be held in the Detroit armory about the middle of April."

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, of Massachusetts, in his annual report for 1914 says:

"There is no reason why 6,500 citizens of Massachusetts should perform their duty in the state military and naval service and 580,000 should not." He urges a Constitutional amendment that no one be eligible as policeman or fireman who has not served in the Volunteer Militia; recruiting stations until the ranks of Infantry, Cavalry and Coast Artillery are filled; besides other radical reforms to strengthen the Organized Militia. Comparing the states of the Union, Massachusetts is rated twenty-second in the proportion of Organized Militia to enrolled Militia. The total enrolled in the state of Massachusetts, he says, is 586,543; the total organized, 6,579. "Not a creditable exhibition," is his comment on the showing. Citizens and business men, he insists, should

make it their duty to see that the ranks are kept full. Employers are urged to use their influence, not merely as a matter of patriotism, but as conducing to all-round efficiency among the young men and in conserving the business interests of the state.

General Cole speaks of the inadequacy of the national defense and recommends the establishment of a Federal Militia subject to the call of the President. "It is conceded by all," he says, "that the nation is in a woeful state of unpreparedness in case of an attack by a first, or even a second, class country. This unpreparedness applies particularly to the land forces. The Regular Army is deficient in numbers and auxiliary branches of the Service. The Militia is deficient, both in numbers and in practical efficiency. A Federalized Militia would be the proper system that would provide an efficient Army of citizen soldiers; a National Guard in fact as well as in name."

A practical matter, appealing more to the experienced military man, grows out of the great demands on the time of Militia officers by routine administration and care of property. This work, the report urges, should be taken care of by detailing commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the Regular Army for adjutant and quartermaster duties, particularly as it is in just these departments that the Militia would be weakest in the event of war.

Of the work of the Militia at the Salem fire as a whole General Cole says: "This tour of duty was, in my opinion, as efficient a tour as was ever performed by the Militia of Massachusetts. It was invaluable to the stricken people of Salem and will prove of great benefit to the Militia."

Adjutant General Cole commends the work of the training school for officers, mentioning particularly Major W. A. Pew, retired, and Lieut. Col. W. W. Stover, 5th Inf., and Capt. March B. Stewart, 5th Inf., U.S.A., for their labors in initiating and conducting its curriculum. He urges that the Legislature should provide new regulations for commissioning officers and suggests those eligible as second lieutenants should only be graduates of the Massachusetts Training School, Regular Army officers, graduates of West Point or Annapolis or any other school approved by the War or Navy Departments. A recommendation is made that the annual tour of duty of the Militia be increased from one week to two weeks.

A new seal has been designed for the 2d Regiment, Mass. Vol. Militia, the design being the work of Lieut. Harry C. Martin, of Springfield, who is attached to the medical staff. It takes into consideration the regiment's record in the war with Spain, the battles in which the regiment took part in Cuba being engraved on the seal. Two concentric circles from the outer part of the seal and in the space between them are printed the words, "War with Spain," and then the names of the battles where the regiment saw service, as follows: "La Guasima," "El Caney," "San Juan" and "Siege of Santiago de Cuba." Within the circles there is engraved a five-bastion fort, which is the emblem of the 5th Army Corps, to which the regiment was assigned in the Cuban campaign. Within this fort are the words, "2d Regt.," "M.V.M.," and the date "1868," which is the year the regiment was organized. Within the fort there is a black house, emblematic of the fighting in Cuba, and the crossed rifles, emblem of the Infantry branch of the Service.

Drum Major Walter R. Thomas, of the 8th Infantry, Mass. Vol. Militia, has just celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his enlistment and is one of the oldest active soldiers in this country. He has been drum major of the 8th Infantry Drum Corps since 1890. He was born Nov. 12, 1850, and entered the Union Army as a drummer boy when between twelve and thirteen years of age. Drum Major Thomas has served as follows: Drummer in the 29th Maine Infantry, Civil War; 5th U.S. Artillery and discharged as first sergeant in 1872; 1st Maine Infantry for four years; four years as captain of Co. I, 1st New Hampshire Infantry; sergeant in Drum Corps of 12th New York Infantry; chief musician in 8th U.S. Volunteers in Spanish War.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. J. R. asks: (1) Does a man who wishes to enlist in the U.S. Navy have to produce a certificate of birth? (2) Does this certificate of birth have to be sworn to before a notary public? Answer: (1) A certificate of birth or a verified written statement by a legal guardian; where certificate is unobtainable, enlistment may be made when the recruiting officer is convinced that oath of applicant as to age is credible; but when it is afterward found, upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department, that recruit has sworn falsely as to age, and is under eighteen years of age at the time of enlistment, he shall, upon request of either parent, or in case of their death, by the legal guardian, be released from service in the Navy, upon payment of full cost of first outfit, unless, in any given case, the Secretary, in his discretion, shall relieve said recruit of such payment. (2) No.

A. B.—The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provided that the enlisted members of the Q.M. Corps should not exceed 15 master electricians, 600 sergeants first class, 1,000 sergeants, 650 corporals, 45 cooks, 2,500 privates first class and 1,190 privates. The Army bill just passed by Congress changes these numbers to 15 master electricians, 380 sergeants first class, 1,240 sergeants, 600 corporals, 95 cooks, 2,920 privates first class and 750 privates. It may be possible that this will help your chances for early appointment from the eligible list. An application through the channel is recommended.

J. C.—Regulations carrying into effect the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act regarding the two-year foreign tour which goes into effect Oct. 1, 1915, will be issued in due time. The law itself appears on page 840, our issue of March 6.

H. J. M. asks: If a soldier serves five years and is now thirty years and six months old, could he get permission to take the examination for a lieutenancy in the Philippine Scouts? How would he go about it? When are the examinations held? Answer: Examinations are held in November, if enough vacancies are in prospect for the following year. Candidates over thirty on day of examination are ineligible. That cipher you out.

J. W. S. asks: Have served continuously as follows, what is my enlistment period? March 23, 1893-Aug. 22, 1896; Sept. 23, 1896-Sept. 27, 1899; Oct. 17, 1899-Oct. 31, 1902; Nov. 6, 1902-convenience of Government, Jan. 12, 1903; Jan. 13, 1903-Jan. 12, 1908; Feb. 1, 1908-convenience of Government, Jan. 21, 1911; March 25, 1911-May 21, 1914; Aug. 19, 1914, present enlistment. Answer: Compute your time to May 11, 1908, and divide by three; you had over fifteen years—therefore were in sixth period and so remained until end of then current enlistment, which was terminated by a convenience discharge. You are now in the eighth.

P. E. W. asks: (1) Can a civilian purchase or obtain the U.S. Army Regulations; if so where would he obtain them? (2) Can back numbers of the Army and Navy Journal be obtained by applying to you? (3) Can a member of the National Rifle Association of America purchase a U.S. Springfield rifle; if so where? (4) Where can I obtain copies of the speeches of Documents, Washington, D.C. (2) Yes; at fifteen cents a copy, if not too far back. (3) Apply to the Secretary of the N.R.A. at Washington, D.C., as to conditions under which the temporary use of this arm may be secured. (4) Apply to the Congressmen, or buy the Congressional Record containing the speech wanted. Apply to Public Printer, Washington, D.C.

M. P. asks: If a man enlists for seven years, has served four years with the colors and goes on reserve for three years, can he re-enlist while on reserve or not? Answer: He cannot.

J. W. and B. A.—The General Deficiency Act carried the appropriation for the twenty per cent. increase in pay for service in Hawaii in 1911. See article on this subject, page 855, March 6.

W. A. R.—The recommendations of the Secretary of War in regard to Army increases were not carried out by Congress.

F. F. M. asks: A young man twenty-one years of age joined the Army when it was rumored there was about to declare war on Mexico. He left his mother to care for herself, as he was her sole support. The old lady soon found herself in straitened circumstances. He was unable to help her on the \$15 per month he received in the Army, so he deserted after

## ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



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serving five months and is now supporting his mother, but cannot go to his home because he would be arrested as a deserter. Can this young man be bought out and to whom would a person write about it? Answer: This man knew what his pay in the Army would be and if his mother needed more assistance from him than he could give her out of \$15 per month, he should have considered that before signing a contract to serve in the Army. Under G.O. 31, 1914, he could have purchased his discharge after one year's service. But now that he is a deserter, purchase of discharge is out of the question. He might surrender himself to military authority and perhaps be restored to duty to serve out his time in the Army, if his services are deemed worth while, or on the other hand be dishonorably discharged as laid down in Army Regulations (see under Desertion).

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 6, 1915.

Lieut. Charles Hines, who spent a few days here visiting the Hines and Boes families on his way home from the East, has gone on to his post at Fort Winfield Scott. Lieutenant Hines was entertained at a number of pleasant affairs during his stay in the city. Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Nelly, while here packing their belongings for transfer to the Orient, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess at a Sunday supper, when a number of their close friends were given an opportunity of greeting them. Dr. and Mrs. Hess returned a week ago from a brief visit to the San Francisco Exposition, when they were guests at the Presidio.

The young men composing the former Utah Signal Corps, in the Utah National Guard, have been formed into a troop of Cavalry and at present retain the same officers as those who served the Utah Signal Corps.

Capt. W. B. Wallace is expected home Wednesday from a stay of several weeks in California, where he inspected the Militia of that state. Capt. T. R. Harker will probably be here shortly to pack up for Honolulu. Mrs. Harker and the children are spending the time with Captain Harker's mother in Los Angeles. Miss Alice Hess had dinner for the two Nelly children while they were here, and the children of the post were all guests.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 6, 1915.

The many Army friends of Miss Elizabeth Modini Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Wood, of Los Angeles, Cal., will be interested to learn of her marriage to Mr. James Langford Stack, Feb. 23, at Los Angeles. Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman gave a charming bridge Tuesday in honor of her cousin and guest, Mrs. Andrew McAlister, of Kansas City. About thirty-five guests were present. Mrs. Heintzelman was assisted by Mrs. H. L. Roberts and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman. The prizes, compute dishes of exquisite Venetian glass, were won by Mesdames O. W. B. Farr, T. W. Griffith and Louis M. Nuttman.

Mrs. Griffith, wife of Col. T. W. Griffith, who has been visiting Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, left Wednesday for St. Louis. Capt. J. G. Hannah arrived here to-day from Galveston, Texas. Mrs. William N. Bispham entertained about thirty friends at a Kensington Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Chandler, who is visiting Mrs. H. W. Ide, of Leavenworth. An interesting feature was fortune telling by a real fortune teller.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. W. W. Taylor, received the sad news of her father's sudden death on Thursday last. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor left Friday for El Reno, Okla., to attend the funeral.

Captain Oden, 5th Cav., and Lieutenant McEntee, 7th Inf., left this week for St. Joseph, Mo., to be judges in the competitive drills of the fraternal organizations in convention there. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson had dinner Thursday for Colonel Porter, Miss Margaretta Biddle Porter, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kump, Major Clyde S. Ford and Mrs. E. L. Kinzie. Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Orton gave a charming dinner Friday. The table was decorated with tulips and maiden-hair fern, and the guests were Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Louis M. Nuttman, R. H. Hearn, George T. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Captain Beacham and Lieut. C. H. Hamilton.

Miss Ruth Vans Agnew entertained several girl friends at a candy pull Friday evening. Present: Marion Hannah, Elizabeth Hurter, Lucille Bell, Elizabeth Tupes, Margaret Weeks, Josephine Dixon, Margaret Eltinge, Harriet Lyon, Juliet Haskell and Winifred Knight. Major Cheney has returned from California.

Mrs. Arthur L. Conger opened her attractive home Wednesday to the members of the Fort Leavenworth Musical Circle and their guests for their March meeting. The composers for the day were Bach and Wagner. Owing to illness Mrs. Sorley was unable to be present, and her charmingly prepared paper was read by Mrs. Conger. For the first time since its organization, several years ago, the musical circle has a chorus of fourteen voices, and under the able instruction of Mr. Miller, of Kansas City, it was heard for the first time Wednesday. The voices blend beautifully and the work was so well given that the club is to be congratulated upon the chorus, the members of which are: Sopranos, Mesdames Scott, Spalding, Billingslea, Misses Reaume, Knight, Bellamy, Billingslea; second sopranos, Mesdames A. T. Smith, Pike, Mitchell, Drum, Moreno; altos, Mrs. Landers and Mrs. Foreman, and second alto, Mrs. Cavanaugh. Previous to the regular meeting Mr. Nuttman, who is the guest of his brother, Captain Nuttman, gave three piano selections. Mr. Nuttman is an accomplished musician, and his mastery and artistic playing won for him appreciative applause. The program on March 3 follows: Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, Wagner, and Whirl and Twirl (Spinning Chorus), from The Flying Dutchman, Wagner. Chorus directed by Mr. George A. Miller; accompanist, Mrs. Hearn. Elizabeth's Prayer, from Tannhauser, Wagner, Mrs. Billingslea; Frühlings Erwckung (Romance), Bach, and "O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star," Tannhauser, Wagner, Mrs. Drum; Tannhauser Overture, Wagner, Mrs. Weeks and Miss Reaume.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Billingslea entertained at dinner March 7 for Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Major and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Major Chandler, Major Taylor, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mr. Nuttman and Miss Caroline Billingslea. Major and Mrs. William N. Bispham entertained about thirty guests at bridge Friday for Col. and



Mrs. Landers. Prizes were awarded to Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Mann and Captain Clement.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn on Saturday entertained the Dinner Bridge Club—Major and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Nutman and Capt. and Mrs. Hearn. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry are guests of Mrs. Henry's father, Major R. W. McClaughry. Lieutenant Henry leaves for his new station, Columbus, Ariz., Sunday and will be joined by Mrs. Henry and Betty in a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Jewett and two sons have arrived and have taken quarters in Riverside.

The latest addition to the Fort Leavenworth Chapter, American Red Cross, is a first-aid class, which meets twice weekly. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge is the chairman and Dr. Dunbar the instructor. The members include Mesdames Herron, Lyon, Haskell, Conger, Eastman, Eaton, Hayne, Knight, Spaulding, Maxey, Tyner, Ely, Cavanaugh, Kerrick, Mackall, Misses Knight, Hook, L. Hook, Tullock, Johnson, Craig, Phelps, Reaume, Lottie Fuller and Margaret B. Porter.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson had dinner Friday for Colonel Gale, Capt. and Mesdames Cavanaugh, Kumpke and Magee, Mrs. John O.K. Taussig, Major Lewis and Captain Abbott. Mrs. W. T. Johnston has joined Major Johnston, who is taking the field officers' course here. Millicent, the small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Ward, gave a birthday party in honor of her fourth anniversary on Friday. Twelve small guests enjoyed the games and a dainty supper, at which each child received a pretty favor.

A great many of the post people attended the performance of "Potash and Perlmutter" at the Shubert Theater in Kansas City this week. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Haines gave a charming little dinner at the Green T room to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick and Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther. After dinner all enjoyed dancing at the quarters of the hostess.

Mrs. James L. Griffes, wife of Chaplain Griffes, 7th Inf., has left for Chicago, to join her father and accompany him to the exposition at San Francisco. From there she expects to go to Galveston and join the Chaplain.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 1, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Wallis, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, were among the guests present at a reception which Dr. and Mrs. Paul M. Carrington gave the past week at their home, 3414 Sixth street. Dr. Carrington is the health officer for the port of San Diego.

Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee entertained recently with a bridge party, being assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Frank Harrison Kelley, jr., wife of Lieutenant Kelley, U.S.N. The guests were Mesdames Thomas B. Howard, Uriel Sebree, A. A. Ackerman, Guy Brown, J. H. Pendleton, Alexander Sharp, Marcus Miller, Ralph M. Griswold, Allen B. Reed, Charles B. Vogdes, M. K. Metcalf, Isaac C. Kidd, Thomas T. Frissell, Howson W. Cole, Coburn Marston, Guy E. Davis, Walter E. Brown, Harry W. Hill, George E. T. Stevenson, John E. Lewis, L. M. Willis, Harold Geiger, Alexander Sharp, jr., Lewis Brereton, John Wallis and Randolph T. Zane, of the Army and Navy circle.

Col. Henry C. Cabell, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Cabell, has been here recently from Portland, Ore., visiting the exposition.

At the undertaking rooms of Johnson, Connell and Saum, Feb. 26, were held the funeral services over the bodies of Ralph Cotner and Lewis Schaub, two of the crew of the U.S.S. Whipple, who were instantly killed on Wednesday morning near the naval coaling station. The Whipple was berthed at the station, preparatory to coaling, and four of the crew left the destroyer in a small boat. The propeller of the Whipple was started as the men were directly in the stern and the small boat was struck by the blades and smashed. Cotner and Schaub were drawn into the suction of the propeller and badly mangled. One of the other men, L. F. Malton, had four fingers badly injured. At the funeral services Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson, U.S.N., officiated. The body of Schaub was shipped to New Britain, Conn., where the young man's father lives. Cotner was interred in the Government cemetery on Point Loma.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 28, 1915.

Mrs. Nelson entertained Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Gambrill and Mrs. Channing Lily, of Denver, at the Orpheum Theater Tuesday; Mrs. McClellan was guest of Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Sidney Arscott, of Denver, gave a bridge party Tuesday; from the post were Mrs. MacKay and Mrs. Margaret Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Felker, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay and the Misses May Rowell, Rose Clarke, Doris Wyke, Jeanette and Fay Schmidt, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Dr. Hall, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Ashley Rowell attended the basketball game at the Y.M.C.A., in Denver, between Fort Logan and Littleton on Wednesday evening.

Captain Jacobs celebrated his promotion at a reception at the Officers' Club on Friday; present were Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Getty, Mrs. McClellan, Miss Loughborough, the Misses Rose Clarke, May Rowell, Doris Wyke, Marion McGrath and Jeanette and Fay Schmidt. Lieutenants Elliott, Fulton, Titus and Dr. Hall, Mrs. Gambrill had dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Getty and Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton. Mrs. Getty entertained Miss Rose Clarke and Captain Jacobs at dinner Sunday. Col. George K. Hunter, I.G., Central Dept., Chicago, arrived Sunday on inspection duty. Mrs. MacKay entertained at a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 2, 1915.

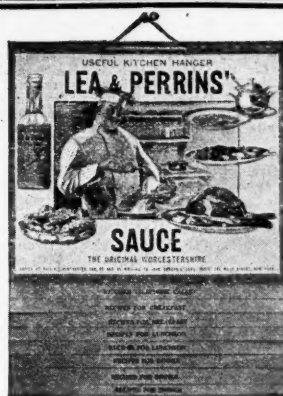
Mrs. Eli A. Helmick attended the banquet held by her college sorority at one of the Chicago hotels Friday.

The four troops of Cavalry, A, B, C and D, and the hospital detachment returned to Fort Sheridan Feb. 15. They have been in camp at Prairie Creek, Ark., since the early part of November, upholding the Federal Court in guarding the coal mining property in the Hartford Valley district. All the mines in that vicinity finally shut down Feb. 1. The troop train was divided into two sections, Major Nathaniel F. McClure in command of the second section, and Capt. Wallace B. Scales in command of the first section.

Mrs. Oscar A. McGee returned the week preceding the troops, after spending a fortnight in Midland, Ark., which was just three miles from the camp. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader returned to the post from Midland on Saturday, after stopping en route to spend several days with her mother, Mrs. Henry Bond, at the Buckingham Hotel, in St. Louis. Major McClure is on a week's leave and he and Mrs. McClure are spending it in Chicago, to be near their daughter, who is ill at St. Luke's Hospital. Major McClure visited Fort Sheridan on Wednesday and took luncheon with Capt. and Mrs. Scales. On the expiration of his leave Major McClure will return to his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Miss Davidson, of North Carolina, is house guest of Mrs. Scales and many informal entertainments have been given in her honor. Mrs. Daniel L. Tate left Feb. 16 for West Point, N.Y., to be present at the Hundredth Night celebration. Mrs. Tate's son is a member of the cadet corps. Mrs. von Schrader dined with Mrs. Taylor on Sunday. Mr. J. W. Hill, pay clerk, has received orders to proceed to Laredo, Texas, for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have made many friends here and their departure will be deeply regretted.

The bowling alleys on Tuesday and Thursday evenings have been set apart for the officers and their families. There are four alleys and a number were present on the opening night, Feb. 23. Those who participated were Mrs. Helmick, Major McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Miss Davidson, Captain Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Tupper, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieutenants Thompson and Treat, Capt. and Mrs. Scales,



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## A NATIONAL DEFENSE

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because it keeps the stomach right. It aids digestion and adds snap to many a dish.

**WELSH RAREBIT**—Place  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound grated cheese in a small saucepan with 2 table-spoons milk or beer and 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins' Sauce, pinch red pepper and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon made mustard, and stir over fire until smooth. Pour over hot buttered toast and serve at once. 1 or 2 egg yolks may be added before serving. The egg makes it richer and prevents the cheese hardening so quickly.

LEA & PERRINS, West and Hubert Streets, New York

Miss Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Porter and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard made up a party for dinner on Saturday at the Chicago Athletic Club. The ladies later attended the performance of "Diplomacy" at the Princess, while the officers stayed at the club for the wrestling contest. Lieutenants Treat and Thompson also dined at the Athletic Club and witnessed the wrestling match held there.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate gave a Sunday supper for Major and Mrs. Sargent and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park. Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader on Sunday were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Barnard. Miss Alice Sargent left last week for Panama, where she will visit friends. Major Sargent accompanied her to New Orleans.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 8, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph H. Barnard gave a dinner Feb. 25 for Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Miss Davidson, Lieutenants Thompson and Treat. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales gave a dinner to meet their guest, Miss Davidson, last week, for Lieutenants Treat and Thompson. Dr. Clarence E. Lauderdale was host at a stag party Feb. 27 for Captain Knox, Lieutenants Treat, Thompson and the bachelor officers from the naval station at Lake Bluff.

Mrs. Davis and her small son, Wilbur, returned Wednesday after spending an enjoyable visit with her parents, Major and Mrs. Barnum, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. George L. Converse, jr., and young George arrived Saturday. Mrs. Converse has been visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Winans, in Walla Walla, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Barnard had dinner March 6 for Mrs. Helmick, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader and Lieutenant Converse.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis had dinner March 7 for Mr. and Mrs. Bearse and Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, of LaGrange, Ill. Lieutenants Thompson and Treat moved Saturday and have taken quarters in the bachelor building.

#### FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Feb. 26, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver entertained Dr. and Mrs. Lamson at dinner on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Cloke had Lieut. and Mrs. Scott and Lieut. William McNeal, of Fort Worden, as dinner guests Sunday. Mr. Malcolm Wilson is spending a few days as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele. Miss Josephine Eisenbeis left Monday to spend a week in Seattle as guest of friends.

Miss Katherine Hughes has returned from Seattle, where she spent several days as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. On Tuesday all the officers of Fort Flagler and Fort Casey went to Fort Worden to attend the Army war game.

Master Robert Oliver gave a Washington's Birthday party, when the table was artistically decorated with flags and greens. Each guest spoke an appropriate verse. Present: Masters Edgar Rustad, Delmer Conger, Charles Lamson, Harold Cloke, Robert Oliver, Colonel Hayden and Major Cavanaugh, C.E., made an inspection of the post on Wednesday. A Fort Flagler amateur vaudeville entertainment was given at the amusement hall Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, which proved a great success. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver are spending several days in Seattle as guests of friends.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 28, 1915.

Mrs. J. A. McAllister entertained Monday at auction, when Miss Blanche Nolan received the prize. Lieut. J. G. Donovan gave an informal card party and Dutch supper Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr entertained Tuesday evening with a card party in honor of Miss Hester Nolan and Lieut. J. G. Donovan, whose marriage will take place late in April. The prize-winners were Mrs. A. E. Williams, Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Blanche Nolan, Lieut. J. G. Donovan and Lieut. J. G. Tyndall. Miss Hester Nolan received a beautiful enameled basket of pink tulips. The guests were Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mesdames Williams, England, Dillingham, Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Lieut. and Mesdames Tyndall and McAllister.

Mrs. G. W. England on Wednesday gave a tea in honor of Mrs. E. A. Edwards, who is visiting Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy. The guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Baldwin, Wetherill, Dillingham, Tyndall and Smith.

After the roller skating on Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher gave a Dutch supper. Lieut. F. H. Burr left Friday for San Francisco with 600 recruits.

Miss Hester Nolan and Lieut. J. G. Donovan were guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Jones, of St. Louis, Sunday.

On the night of Washington's Birthday the 27th Recruit Company gave a large dance in the post hall, which was handsomely decorated in red, white and blue. Those from the officers' line present during the early part of the evening were Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Captains Lomax and Jones, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, and Lieut. and Mrs. Keleher. About 300 guests were present.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 7, 1915.

A musicale and tea will be given at Jefferson Barracks Wednesday afternoon, March 17, by the ladies of the post, the proceeds to be donated to the St. Louis Red Cross Women's Relief Committee. Vernon d'Arnal, an accomplished European baritone, will sing at the recital, which will be followed by a parade, after which tea will be served at the Officers' Club. The following committees are in charge: Executive, Mesdames Kennedy, Williams and Wetherill; refreshments, Mesdames Foster, Humphreys, Rukke, Merrill and Morton; tickets, Mrs. Baldwin; table, Mesdames Dillingham, Tyndall, Keleher; music, Mesdames Jones, McAllister, Smith; decorations, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Craig, Misses Ethel Jones, Hester and Blanche Nolan; Red Cross, Mesdames England, Lawton and Burr.

Mrs. Griffith, wife of Col. T. W. Griffith, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr at Fort Leavenworth, returned to St. Louis Wednesday. She will depart Monday for Pittsburgh, where she and Colonel Griffith will make their home. Their daughter, Miss Aileen Griffith, a pupil at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, will join them there in June.

Mrs. F. H. Burr left Monday for San Francisco to join Lieutenant Burr and visit the San Francisco fair. Col. and Mrs.

E. A. Edwards, of Washington, D.C., guests of Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, left Monday for San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham gave a Welsh rabbit supper after the roller skating on Wednesday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. Mrs. J. G. Tyndall entertained informally at bridge on Saturday.

Chief Musician Scully left Wednesday to visit his home in the southeastern part of the state and returned to Jefferson Barracks Sunday.

A masquerade ball was given Friday evening in the post hall by the non-commissioned officers of the garrison. Many attractive and amusing costumes were worn. About 200 guests were present and the unmasking took place at half-past ten. "Bant" Dorsey, the Albany lightweight, and Pierce Matthews, of St. Louis, boxed eight rounds to a draw in the feature bout at the post hall on Saturday night. About 400 witnessed the performance, which was the first ever held at Jefferson Barracks. In the semi-windup, young MacKenzie, of the 23d Recruit Company, and Kit Carson, of the 27th Company, went six rounds to a draw, while the curtain raiser between Jack Morse, of the 18th Company, and Al Gummel, of St. Louis, was also declared a draw.

#### NOTES FROM THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 28, 1915.

Lieutenant Piggot was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Graves of Douglas, for luncheon on Washington's Birthday. Among the guests at the dinner given by Miss Packard at the Hotel Gadsden Monday was Lieutenant Piggot. The citizens of Douglas entertained with a military ball at the Hotel Gadsden Monday evening for the officers and ladies of the troops stationed in and around this city. It was announced to be a full-dress affair, but due to the field conditions the Army was invited to appear in olive drab. Two bands officiated, that of the 9th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery. Among those present from the regiment were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Major Grote, Captains Ingram, Castle, Schoeffel, Meyer, Lieutenants Walthall, Russell, Roberts, Piggot, Row, Doe and Tobias, D.S.

Company K, under command of Lieutenant O'Loughlin, represented the regiment in the military exhibition given at the ball park by the troops to the people of Douglas and vicinity, with a bayonet drill and Butts' Manual to music, which was one of the hits of the day. Among those of the regiment who were present at the Country Club Thursday evening, when the members presented Victorien Sardou's comedy, "The Scrap of Paper," were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Captains Ingram and Schoeffel and Lieutenant and Mrs. Pickering Saturday.

The Country Club gave a dance Friday evening, which was well attended and much enjoyed. Music was furnished by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Captains Ingram, Schoeffel, Meyer, Lieutenants Row, Roberts, Piggot and Russell attended. Mrs. Clark arrived in Douglas Friday morning from New Orleans, to join Capt. Rufus Clark. They will reside temporarily at 1180 Tenth street. Lieutenant Russell left Sunday evening for El Paso, to spend a few days' leave. Col. and Mrs. Pickering left Sunday for California, to spend a two months' leave, stopping at Los Angeles and then going to San Francisco for the fair.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, March 5, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. John E. Baxter and daughter, Grace, arrived Thursday from Portland. Colonel Baxter relieves Colonel Eastman as assistant to the quartermaster of this department and will occupy quarters in the staff post. Colonel Eastman will leave Sunday for Portland, to take charge of the quartermaster department there and will be joined by Mrs. Eastman and Misses May and Sue Eastman. Lieut. Henry Terrell, jr., left Friday for New York, to join his regiment, which sails this month for Panama. Mrs. J. A. Pierce, of New York, who has been spending the winter here, entertained at bridge on Friday at the Country Club for Mrs. William D. Crosby and for Mesdames H. W. Jones, Robert H. Rolfe, W. Remsen Taylor, W. S. Scott, F. R. Keefer, Jesse McEl Carter and Mrs. Paul Raborg.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Nolan had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Nathaniel Burriss, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Read and Major Simms. Col. and Mrs. F. R. Keefer had dinner Friday at the Menger Hotel in honor of General Funston. The guests included the honoree, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Mrs. Henry Lawton and Captain Ball. Lieut. John V. Spring arrived Saturday from Washington and is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Spring, in San Antonio. Mrs. John N. Hodges and children left this week for Washington, where Captain Hodges is stationed. Miss Dorothy Atwood, of Kansas City, guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Austin, gave a bridge party Friday. Prizes were awarded to Misses Alice Gray, Anna Benoit, Jennie D. Proudft and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins. Other guests from the post were Misses Octavia Bullis, Lydia Bullis, Julia Crosby, Dorothy Bingham, Ethel Harrison and Amy Heard. There were additional guests for tea. Miss Amy Heard and Miss Julia Crosby served.

The Southern Department polo team, which will contest for honors against the crack Army and civilian teams of the

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United States in the tournament at the San Francisco Exposition, has been selected. Those from here are Capt. F. B. Hennessy and Lieut. J. S. Hammond, both of them Lapham Cup winners. The players have been ordered to leave for San Francisco March 3. Six enlisted men will accompany the team and twenty-two ponies will be carried. There will be no game of polo at Fort Sam Houston until these officers return.

Two good ball games were staged here on Sunday. In the first Battery B beat the Moose Club 2 to 0, and in the other Seegers won from Headquarters 3 to 1.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Clayton had dinner at the Argyle Hotel Sunday for a party of eight. Mrs. John W. Heard had luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Henry Lawton and for Mesdames James Parker, John Bullis, William D. Crosby, William Corbushier, Frank R. Keefe and Philip Corbushier.

Among officers registered this week were Major Le Roy S. Lyon, joining in place of Major McCloskey, from Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. C. A. Bach, from Fort Clark, sick in base hospital; Lieut. J. W. Howe, returning from long sick leave, injured while riding at Fort Huachuca; Lieut. H. I. Lawrence, on leave; Lieut. A. G. Thomason, en route to Texas City from School of Fire, and Capt. E. P. McCoy.

Major John Cotter gave a bridge party Tuesday evening for Col. and Mesdames Van Deusen, Crosby, Keefe, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Capt. and Mesdames Taylor, Rucker, Michel and Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Miss Isabelle Crosby left Thursday evening for San Francisco; she will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. William H. Arthur. Mrs. John S. Hammond and two children left Thursday for San Francisco. Gen. Frederick A. Smith was on the post Thursday, en route to the Pacific coast on his bridal tour. Gen. and Mrs. Smith are staying in San Antonio for several days.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 4, 1915.

Camp kitchens and other buildings of wood and adobe are being constructed over all the camp. Our new exchange is of wood with iron roof, and barbers and tailors have built many substantial shacks. There is talk of sending from Texas City all lumber belonging to the regiment and appearances point to a long stay here. Relations between the townspeople and the military remain cordial, and the whole command seems contented with Douglas for station. At the Y.M.C.A. in town the soldiers are engaged in boxing tournaments, while baseball and basketball are quite the thing. In the city, only five minutes distant from camp and connected by electric-car lines with frequent service, there are good motion picture shows and vaudeville entertainments, and every once in a while the Columbia Theater presents excellent plays. Tennis and golf at the Country Club and frequent dances there are popular. In the words of John, the sick acrobat, "We have no kick coming now."

The regiment was reviewed Saturday by Colonel Rogers. The same morning General Davis inspected and reviewed the 6th Field Artillery. Both organizations presented a splendid appearance. Regimental parades have been ordered every Wednesday afternoon. The past week has been a busy one with maneuvers. With the completion of the electric light installation as far as our camp and a branch post-office near brigade headquarters and a telegraph office nearby we are well settled and life is fast becoming more comfortable under canvas. Two years ago yesterday the 18th arrived at Texas City from Wyoming; the first battalion at that time had already served one year under canvas.

Lieutenant Jewett and family left yesterday for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieutenant Ellis has been appointed adjutant of the 3d Battalion and now also commands the mounted orderly detachment. Lieutenant Duke has been transferred to Company F. Chief Musician Klein, who has been ill at Huachuca, has returned to the regiment, accompanied by his wife and son. He is doing very well. "Gravy," Sergeant Harrell's canine pet, has arrived safely from Texas City. He was lost at El Paso, but was located by the express company, and so the "apple of his eye" has been restored to its master.

A baseball league has been organized in camp; there are six teams, five military and one civilian. The 11th, 18th and 22d Regiments have agreed to build a large dance pavilion. Committees have been appointed and building will begin next week.

The Country Club dance last week was enjoyed by many Army people. Music was by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. Present from the 18th were Captains Peyton, Doster, Sheldon, Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Lieutenants Hunt, Case, Dusenbury, Landis, Rucker, Arnold, Smith, Patch, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook. From the 11th were Captain Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Piggott and Row. Also Captains Leonard, Peck, Lieutenants Brown and Canning, M.C., 22d Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, Lieutenants Rothwell, Nicholson, Lovell, Drake, Downs, 9th Cav.; Major and Mrs. Murphy and Miss Murphy.

The 6th Brigade and 6th Field Artillery were on maneuver Friday to test the proposed signal communication method, buzzers being used. Captain Barnes has returned from a business trip to New York and St. Louis. Capt. A. E. Jeune, 30th Inf., brother-in-law of Captain Bessell, is visiting his sister in Douglas and will remain a week. He is on leave and has been touring southern California in his new car.

Major Martin gave a theater party Thursday in honor of Colonel Rogers. Our orchestra instruments have arrived and before long good music will greet our friends, as there will be fifteen members of the orchestra. Major Martin, Captains Sheldon and Peyton have been appointed a board to carry out the dance pavilion project. Mr. E. M. Rogers, brother of Colonel Rogers, is due tomorrow for a short visit. Captain Leonori has received his automobile from Texas City and is now looking for a purchaser. It is rumored he has found a victim. Captain Bryan, M.C., entertained Friday to see "My Friend From India," and had with him Colonel Rogers, Major Martin and Captain Leonori.

The sheepherder's coats, now possessed by many of the officers, have won no favor with the brigade commander and are

now taboo. A special sale has been announced. Captain Peyton was a dinner guest Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Rice, of Douglas. Mrs. Rice is from Mississippi and a friend of Captain Peyton's sister. Lieutenants Arnold and Patch gave a snowball party on the corner of 11th and A, where they entertained for the Misses Palmer, Smith and Coggin, of Douglas. At a bridge party Wednesday evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, of Douglas, Captain Peyton, by superior play, easily won the booby prize. Lieutenant Blackford entertained many friends at the 11th Infantry Wednesday noon.

Mrs. Worrilow, wife of Captain Worrilow, is spending her vacation at Hillsboro, Ore. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., gave a large bridge party Saturday night in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pickering, 11th Inf., who left next day on two months' leave. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Murphy, Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, 6th F.A.; Mrs. Schultz, 9th Cav.; Colonel Greble. The prizes, beautiful Mexican souvenir statuettes, were won by Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Murphy. After the game there was supper. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil had dinner this week for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy and Lieutenant Brown.

Captain Morrow and Lieut. Estil V. Smith were dinner guests of Mr. Brophy in Bisbee, Sunday. There were also present Miss Helen Flannigan, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher. Lieutenant Betcher gave a theater party Saturday night, his guests being Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Landis. The Cox troupe have been entertaining during the week at the Columbia Theater. Among the frequent visitors from camp were Lieutenant Blackford and Captain Doster.

Last Sunday, while an 18th Infantry lieutenant was riding with a young lady prominent in Douglas society, her horse became unmanageable and broke away near Dora, Ariz. With commendable promptness he galloped alongside, they say, and after repeated efforts to throttle the runaway seized the only alternative and, lifting the young lady from her horse, took matters in his own hands and brought the adventure to a happy conclusion. During the week he has been receiving congratulations.

General Funston, on an inspection trip from San Antonio, arrived here today.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 28, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley had dinner Friday for Mesdames Wills and Deitch, whose husbands are on lock duty. They attended the regimental auction club that evening at the officers' club, where six tables played. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Deitch and Lieutenant Barnes. The tennis court, badly damaged in a recent storm, has been put in excellent condition, and devotees are enjoying the sport every afternoon.

The 5th Infantry band continues to grow in popularity and is sought for many occasions; on last Saturday evening it furnished music for the ball given by the Eastern Star at the formal opening of the beautiful new Masonic Temple at Cristobal.

At an informal reception held last Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Goethals, at Balboa Heights, among her list of callers were Major and Mrs. Croxton, from our garrison; Col. and Mrs. Morton were informal guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards at the Tivoli Tuesday. That same evening Capt. and Mrs. Justice, Capt. and Mrs. Partello and Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley composed a merry little dinner party at the Tivoli. On Friday Miss Croxton was one of a jolly party of fourteen who took a launch trip twenty-two miles up Gatun Lake to Caña Saddle.

At reveille on Washington's Birthday the band awoke the sleepers along the officers' line, as it passed through the post playing patriotic airs. The largest celebration on the isthmus in honor of the day took place at Pedro Miguel, where athletic contests, consisting of foot races, hurdle races, pole vaulting, high jumping, high diving and swimming contests, furnished an interesting program that filled most of the day. Many enlisted men were among the contestants and in many instances were winners of the trophies, and the 5th Infantry band was on hand to help along the fun. Mrs. Wills and Billy and Mrs. McGrew spent the day there with Captain McGrew and Lieutenant Wills and enjoyed the sports. Twelve of the children, including Noble Wiley, Pauline and Dick Moss, Wilford, Katherine and Louise Twyman, Cornell Bugbee, Madeleine and Billy Hopson and William, Mattie and Joel Wise, chaperoned by Mrs. Twyman, celebrated the 22d by having a jolly picnic and beach parties at Bella Vista Beach, leaving on the early morning train for Panama, then going from there by trolley to the beach, where they had the happiest morning swimming and playing in the surf. At noon the hungry "kiddies" did full justice to a picnic lunch, and after another dip in the sea returned to Empire, tired but delighted with their happy day. Peter Stewart spent Sunday and Monday with his father at Gatun Locks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson, also Lieutenant Wiley and children and Lieut. and Mrs. Rathenford, on Feb. 22, motored over to Camp Otis to see the "movies" and the "International Fun Makers" in a humorous program. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards were guests of friends at the University Club for dinner Sunday morning. On Wednesday Mrs. Waterhouse was hostess for the ladies' auction club.

The non-commissioned officers gave their first hop on the evening of Feb. 22 in the hop room, that had been decorated the week before for the dance given by the officers, and those attending pronounced it a delightful affair.

Miss Croxton, wife, sails tomorrow for the States, came with her brother, Major Croxton, when the regiment came to Panama. On Tuesday she was given a beautiful luncheon by Mrs. Morton. The table was decorated in flags and favors, with a centerpiece of red hyacinths and with the delicious menu, served on blue and white china, it carried out in full the patriotic color scheme, suggestive of Washington's Birthday. The place-cards were water colors of beautifully gowned women dressed for the different seasons, and for the departing guest, who soon will be in the land of snow and wintry weather, was one of a winter girl in "comfy" furs. At the honored guest's plate was a little booklet in the shape of a steamer letter, gotten up by the hostess with clever arrangements of news paper clippings, bright sayings, pictures of the attractive home of the commanding officer and other scenes on the isthmus, also suggestive pictures of travel, such as scenes on a steamer and in a railroad coach, and beautiful sentiment, demonstrating sincere good-will was expressed on every page. Mrs. Morton's other guests were Mesdames Faison, Curry, Edwards, Frith, Hopson and Wills. On Wednesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson took Miss Croxton and Mrs. Curry for a motor trip to the picturesque mountain road above Empire, and that evening Mrs. Curry and Lieutenant Waite were dinner guests of the Hopsons. Mrs. Bruff and Miss Barnes arrived on the Colon yesterday, and are house guests of Major and Mrs. Phillips, who to-night are giving a dance and reception in their honor.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 13, 1915.

At the masked ball in the amusement hall of the 25th on Friday perhaps the group that represented "Welsh rabbits," in yellow gowns and long ears, all exactly alike, puzzled more people than any others. Harlequins, gypsies, monks, Yama-Yamas, clowns, old-fashioned girls, Pierrettes, Dutch children, sailors, rubes, cards, Turks, Chinese ladies, toughs, Colonial dames and gentlemen, hula dancers, school girls, dominoes and gheisha girls mingled and danced in an ever-shifting kinetoscope of color. Before the ball Major and Mrs. Gideon D. Van Poole gave a buffet supper for sixty, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser; Major William S. Guignard gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Glassford, Capt. Harry Williams, Lieut. Harold Huntley and Mr. Eleywood, Honolulu.

Mrs. Elmer F. Rice, in honor of her mother, Mrs. L. M. Wagner, and Mrs. M. L. Bird, gave a bridge and tea Friday. Mesdames Gano, Whitsett, Deshon and Glassford won the prizes. Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer and Mrs. Franklin Jackson served refreshments. The guests included Mesdames Apple, Carey, Crusan, Fales, Wells, White, Everett, Bailey, Harris, Sears, Aiken, Pridgen, Tayman, Mitchell and Mrs. Ladd, and the Misses Ayer and Carpenter. Major Julius A. Penn on Feb. 12 gave a luncheon in the 1st Infantry Officers' Club in honor of Senator and Mrs. Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, and the following guests, all former Ohioans: Capt. and Mrs. Short, Lieut. and Mrs. Ladd, Dr. and Mrs. White, Lieut. V. V.

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Enyart, Miss Hortense Short and Lieut. Stanley Little, Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey gave an auction party Thursday for Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Velie, Capt. and Mesdames Hall, Burnett, Apple, Lieuts. and Mesdames Phillipson and Gano, Captains Williams, Janda and Townsend. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hall and Lieutenant Phillipson.

Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer on Wednesday gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Velie and for Mesdames Burnett, Aiken, Bailey, Mayer, Tayman, Pridgen and Miss Ayer. Capt. and Mrs. Carey gave a dinner Thursday for Messrs. Simpson, Mrs. Velie, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Captain Townsend and Lieut. Maig Shokergian. Lieut. and Mrs. William Nalle on Thursday had supper and bridge for Major and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Lieuts. and Mesdames Pillow, Warren and Naylor, Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey. Prizes were won by Mrs. Forsyth, Major Harrison, Captain Chitty and Mrs. Cruikshank.

Mrs. Roger O. Mason on Thursday gave an auction party for Mr. and Mrs. Baker and their hosts, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford. Capt. and Mrs. Carey gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Tayman, Capt. and Mrs. King and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas. Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King had dinner Feb. 9 for Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Velie, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Major and Mrs. Tayman, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson, Captain Townsend and Lieutenant Whitely.

A bridge-tea was given in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser by Mrs. Gose and Mrs. Butts Feb. 6. Eleven tables played progressively. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gano, Everett and Deshon. A guest prize was given to Mrs. Wisser. On the same afternoon Mrs. William M. Cruikshank gave an auction party of five tables, Mesdames Hopkins, Simpson, Parker, Warren and Willard winning.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight on Feb. 9 gave a buffet supper in honor of Mrs. Frank Simpson and Mrs. Stephen Velie and for Major and Mrs. Tayman, Chaplain and Mrs. Aiken, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Pridgen, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Miss Welcome Ayer, Miss Hortense Short, Capt. Harry Williams, Captain Townsend, Lieutenants Udo, Enyart, Little, Whitely and McCulloch. Gen. and Mrs. Wisser were guests of honor Feb. 9 at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr., for Col. and Mrs. Howell. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Helen Alexander, Capt. Marshall Childs and Mr. Couvain. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson had dinner Feb. 6 for Capt. and Mrs. Fales, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals and Lieut. and Mrs. Neal. Mrs. Albert R. White gave a bridge afternoon for forty ladies of the five cantonments Feb. 10. Mrs. D. L. Howell and the Misses Carpenter and Ayer served refreshments. The winners were Mesdames Deshon, Sears and Hall.

Mrs. L. M. Wagner, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. M. L. Bird, of Boston, are house guests of Mrs. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf. Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins gave a chafing-dish supper Feb. 8 in the Mounted Service Club for Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Col. John McMahon, Captain Ferris, Captain Boniface and Dr. Creighton. Dr. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. King, Captain Catlin and Lieut. John Hinemon, Jr. Mrs. James Higgins gave a bridge-luncheon Feb. 9 in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser. The winners were Mesdames Pillow, Gose, Watrous, Dodds, Simpson, Forsyth and McCleave.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 15, 1914.

The masquerade ball given by the Fort Shafter branch of the Army Relief Society and the dance given by the non-coms. netted \$477.02 and \$327.32, respectively. This fine total of over \$800 will be forwarded by Mrs. F. H. French, local president, to the Society's headquarters. Senator-elect Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, was honored visitor at a fine parade by the 2d Infantry Feb. 10. General Carter received the official compliment as Senator Harding is at present without "rank." After the parade Col. and Mrs. French were hosts at an informal tea for the party of visitors. Mrs. French was assisted in the hospitality by Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln and Mrs. O. W. Rosenbaum, with Lieutenant Campanole to make the introductions.

Mrs. George D. Freeman gave an elaborate "at home" Feb. 12. Mrs. William R. Davis, Miss Barrie Gamble and Mrs. McKay Harrison served. The callers included nearly all of the Service set in and about Honolulu. Col. R. G. Ebert gave a dinner at the Pleasonton Hotel Feb. 10 for Major and Mrs. W. P. Kendall, Madame Boudardier, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum. The lieutenants of the 2d Infantry have been required by the regimental commander to undergo an examination in horsemanship. The examination was a practical one and was conducted by a board composed of Majors Lenihan and Williams and Lieutenant Fredendall. As a result a number of the young gentlemen will take a course in horseback riding, under Lieutenant Fredendall. Lieut. Charles B. Lyman showed such skill in the handling of his polo pony, Cherry, that one of the examining board inquired, "Mr. Lyman, were you born on a horse?"

Major E. V. Smith is one of the directors of the Carnival Association and has been active in the management. His election was the result of the success attained in last year's carnival, when he was marshal of the floral parade and for the first time in the history of that event brought the parade out on the hour scheduled and moved it without a hitch through the long route of march. Mrs. Brownwell entertained the Skating Club Feb. 9 with an elaborate supper. Over seventy guests were in attendance.

Col. and Mrs. F. H. French had dinner Feb. 6 for Col. and Mrs. Ellis, from Fort Ruger, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall, of Honolulu, Mrs. J. Buchanan de Ford and Capt. George H. Jamerson.

Capt. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., shortly to be promoted, will be transferred to duty as assistant to engineer officer of the department and will remove from Fort Shafter to a residence in town. Captain Hannum's advancement marks the inequality in promotion in the various arms of service. When the new major was a cadet at West Point, Captain Jamerson, 2d Inf., was an instructor at the Academy and had attained the rank of captain before the graduation of Major Hannum's class. To-day Captain Jamerson is still in the grade he held before Major Hannum's graduation and will now be junior in rank to his late pupil.

Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston, 2d Inf., gave a supper following the meeting of the Fort Shafter dancing class Feb. 11. Mesdames C. S. Lincoln, J. E. Bell and Robert McCleave served. The guests, besides the class, were Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, U.S.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. Chillingworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Sheedy, Capt. W. R. Gibson and Mr. Robert Couvain.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, of the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, gave an afternoon bridge Feb. 1 in honor of Mrs. W. H. Lyon, wife of Admiral Lyon. Eight tables of players were present. The semi-monthly dance at Fort Shafter Feb. 12 was largely attended.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln gave a handsome dinner in honor of Captain Lincoln's birthday on Feb. 12. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. de Ford and Capt. W. R. Gibson. The entire party repaired to the club for the fortnightly hop. Major H. O. Williams was also a dinner host that evening and his party attended the hop.

At the invitation of Lieutenant Canaga, of the Navy, Senator Harding, Mrs. Harding, Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of the Senator-elect's party, and Capt. James D. Dougherty, of Gov-



ernor Pinkham's staff, made a short submarine dive. Afterward the fleet of submarines gave a fine exhibition of putting out to sea at full speed. Mrs. Frederick F. Black entertained the auction lovers on Thursday. Mrs. J. B. de Ford, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. J. D. Reardan received the prizes. Additional guests were Mesdames French, Harris, Lawrence, Smith, Richardson, Applin, Kendall, Lincoln, Cook, Johnson, Lenihan, Love, Swan, Wright, Misses Halloran and Lenihan.

General Carter gave an admirable address Feb. 11 before the Y.M.C.A. of Honolulu, on "Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief." The hall was filled to capacity. General Carter was also a speaker at the weekly luncheon of the "Honolulu Ad Club" Feb. 10, "National Guard Day," when Governor Pinkham, Adjutant General Jones, of Hawaii, and many Guardsmen were present. The speaker said: "When the three additional regiments to which the Hawaii garrison is entitled shall arrive it will require \$15,000,000 annually for the upkeep of the organization, aside from the cost of maintaining the defenses. With this force and with a battalion of Guardsmen on each of the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, and including all men with previous military training in these islands, the entire fighting force would only be sufficient to hold the islands until a warship fleet could get here." He said further that "in the event of invasion it would be necessary to declare martial law at once and that it would be impossible to feed anyone not fighting or working for the military." He urged all of proper age at once to unite with the Guard, to secure the necessary training to enable them to take part in the defense of their own firesides. When he had concluded there was a moment of tense silence rather than the usual outburst of "Ad Club" applause. The General's plea for a strengthening of the home defense evidently struck home.

The Thomas arrived Feb. 13 after a strenuous trip that made her a day late. The transport brought a large detachment of recruits for these islands. The 2d Infantry received 131. On account of an outbreak of measles on the boat the detachments at the various island posts will all have to go into quarantine for a period. Those arriving at Shafter have been put into a separate camp and will not join their companies for the present.

The non-commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry gave an enjoyable dance Feb. 10 in the post ballroom and the rooms of the 2d Infantry Club were also at the disposal of the gathering for the evening for reception and supper rooms. The band of the 2d Infantry played.

## 27TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, March 6, 1915.

Captain Burt sails on the July transport for China and Lieutenant Manchester will leave on the same transport for Honolulu, assigned to the 2d Infantry. Mrs. Jarvis had bridge Monday for Mrs. Barth, Mrs. Moore and Miss Thurston. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers motored to Galveston Thursday and saw "A Pair of Sixes" at the opera house.

Mrs. Prunyn, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her son, Lieutenant Prunyn, and family. Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford sail today for New York, to remain until the 19th. They will then join the 29th Infantry and sail for their new station in Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester are moving to-day into Captain Seigle's house on Twelfth street, where they will remain until the arrival of Mrs. Seigle.

Dr. Davenport was in Galveston Wednesday and delivered a lecture at the Medical College. Dr. Davenport and Lieutenant Miller on Wednesday gave a theater party to see "A Pair of Sixes." The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Miss Thurston and Lieutenant Stadden.

Mrs. Moore gave a bridge party on Thursday for Mesdames Bell, Wright, Barth, Switzer, Davidson, Chouinard, Watson, Bridges, Rogers, Rice, Cole, Boughton, Holmes, Coates, Davies and Miss Thurston, of Atlanta, Ga. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bell, Switzer, Bridges and Cole. Mrs. Barth gave a luncheon on Friday. There were a number of out-of-town guests.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 9. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flag-

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ship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Campeche, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. Sailed March 8 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. Sailed March 6 from Mobile, Ala., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher E. P. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

TRIPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Kech. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William M. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William M. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. Sailed March 5 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Key West, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Key West, Fla.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Key West, Fla.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Key West, Fla.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At Key West, Fla.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C. Address there.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WORMEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Bttn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Reed. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.



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G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

### Auxiliary Division.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. Sailed March 5 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the west coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At San Diego, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. Sailed March 6 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Pedro, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Pedro, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

### Third Division.

OALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGUE, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser, second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed March 4 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell,

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master. Sailed March 5 from Honolulu, H.T., for Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Feb. 26 from Bristol, England, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cocke. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed March 7 from Guam for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed March 6 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Btsn. Frederick E. Hazard. Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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FISH HAWK, Bten. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

## TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis (repairing) Norfolk.  
Bailey, Annapolis (repairing) Norfolk.  
Barney, Annapolis (repairing) Norfolk.  
Biddle, Annapolis (repairing) Norfolk.  
Blakely, Newport.  
De Long, Charleston.  
Dahlgren, Charleston.  
Farragut, Mare Island.  
Morris, Newport.  
Thornton, Charleston.  
Tingey, Charleston.

## TUGS.

Aaccomac, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Arapaho, Mare Island.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iroquois, San Diego.  
Iwana, Boston.  
Massasoit, Norfolk.  
Modoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohave, Puget Sound.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pertucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samoset, Philadelphia.  
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Tecumseh, Washington.  
Tillamook, Mare Island.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk.  
Waban, Charleston (repairing).

## VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va.  
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.  
Buffalo, Mare Island.  
Columbia, Philadelphia.  
Concord, Puget Sound.  
Constellation, Norfolk.  
Constitution, Boston.  
Duncan, Boston, Mass.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Indiana, Philadelphia.  
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.  
Iowa, Philadelphia.  
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.  
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Onetida, Port Royal, S.C.  
Portsmouth, Norfolk.  
Relief, Olongapo.  
Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.  
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.  
Terror, Philadelphia.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.  
Aileen, Providence, R.I. (repairing New York).  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.  
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing Norfolk).  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foote, Washington, N.C. (repairing Norfolk).  
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Isa de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.  
Huntress, St. Louis.  
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Quincy, Ill.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

### MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, jr., Aids.  
Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and A. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.  
4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

### Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, Major Newt H. Hall.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.  
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
North Dakota Detachment, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.  
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Jesse F. Dyer.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.  
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co.; 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, commanding.  
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.  
M.C.R. N. Yd., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

### Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holman M. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur Stokes.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 870.)

G. H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama March 15, 1915.  
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## HOW HE WARDED OFF PERIL.

An officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps tells the story against the amateur nurse who is wholly inexperienced.

In a hospital at Cape Town during the South African war the keenness of certain amateur members of the nursing staff tended to aggravate, rather than alleviate, the sufferings of some of the wounded.

At last the British soldier's native wit came to the rescue. One morning a sick soldier's bed-clothes displayed a slip of paper inscribed: "Too ill to be nursed to-day!"—Tit-Bits.

## BANDS FOR THE BRITISH RECRUITS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered an interesting speech Jan. 27 at the Mansion House, London, at a meeting held with the object of raising bands in the London district as an aid to recruiting. The Lord Mayor was in the chair.

"No one, not even the adjutant," said Mr. Kipling, "can say for certain where the soul of the battalion lives, but the expression of that soul is most often found in the band. A wise and sympathetic bandmaster—and the masters that I have met have been that—can lift a battalion out of depression, cheer it in sickness, and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost unendurable stress. You may remember a beautiful poem by Sir Henry Newbolt, in which he describes how a squadron of weary big dragoons were led to renewed effort by the strains of a penny whistle and a child's drum taken from a toyshop in a wrecked French town. I remember in India in a cholera camp, where the men were suffering very badly, the band of the 10th Lincoln started a regimental sing-song and went on with that queer, defiant tune, 'The Lincolnshire Poacher.' It was their regimental march that the men had heard a thousand times. But as it was given very softly at that bad time in that terrible camp of death, it was the one thing in the world that could have restored as it did restore shaken men back to their pride, humor and self-control. This may be an extreme instance, but it is not an exceptional one. Any man who has had anything to do with the service will tell you that the battalion is better for music at every turn, happier, more easily handled, with greater zest in its daily routine, if that routine is sweetened with melody and rhythm—melody for the mind and rhythm for the body.

"Our new armies have been badly served in this essential. We have all seen them marching through the country, through the streets of London in absolute silence and the crowds through which they passed as silent as themselves for the lack of the one medium that could convey and glorify the thoughts that are in us all to-day.

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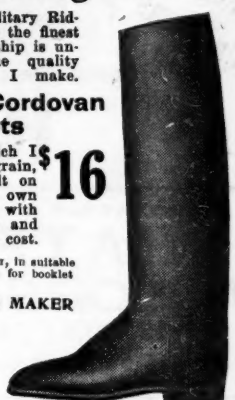
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We are a tongue-tied brood at the best. The bands can declare on our behalf without shame and without shyness something of what we all feel and help us to reach a hand toward the men who have risen up to save us. In the beginning the more urgent requirements of the new armies overrode all other considerations. Now we can get to work on some other essentials. The War Office has authorized the formation of bands for some of the London battalions, and we may hope presently to see the permission extended throughout Great Britain. We must not, however, cherish unbridled musical ambitions, because a full band means more than forty pieces, and on that establishment we should even now require a rather large number of men, but I think it might be possible to provide drums and fifes for every battalion, full bands at the depots, and a proportion of battalion bands on half, or even one-third, establishments."

"Moving" by parcel post is the latest of novel uses to which this service is being put. This plan was used by a family in shifting their home from a town in Nevada to Grass Valley, Cal., and it is said to have resulted in a considerable saving in transportation charges. The furniture could not be shipped in that way, since it did not come within the 72-inch limit prescribed by the Post Office Department, but all the smaller articles were packed in square boxes and turned over to the mail man. When the shipment reached its destination the owner backed his wagon up to the post office, loaded his boxes and hauled them to his new home.

The influence on cotton values of the use of gun cotton is explained by Richard Spillan in an article in the current American Review of Reviews on the improved outlook for cotton. Out of gun cotton about seventy per cent. of the powder of England is made, while the percentage is from fifty to seventy in Italy, Austria, Sweden and Norway, but all the powder of the United States, France, Russia and Germany is made out of gun cotton. For powder making linters are preferred to cotton. Linters are the parts of the fiber that adhere to the seed after the ginning. Practically every pound of linters makes a pound of powder. For the normal output of the powder mills of the United States about 30,000 bales of linters are needed. It is possible for Europe to produce 300,000,000 pounds of powder in a year. This would mean the use of 600,000 bales of linters. If the supply of linters gives out the powder makers of Europe would have recourse to cotton itself. It is the gun of large caliber that eats up cotton. In the firing of a 12-inch gun 300 pounds of cotton are used. If a battleship fired all its guns it would use between 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of powder in a minute. The shortage in the wool and flax supplies has also added to the value of cotton, as has the increased demand for cotton because of the uniforms for the European soldiers, into the making of which cotton so largely enters.

An explosion in the powder plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, at Haskell, N.J., March 6, resulted in the death of five men engaged in the manufacture of special explosives and a score of others had miraculous escapes from death. One of the men dropped a tray of the powder, according to the company officials, and two houses burst into a great puff of smoke and dust. Almost simultaneously three other drying houses near were blown up and their occupants torn to pieces. A mule drawing a car on a tramway was blown fifty feet and killed. The plant of the du Pont company is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It covers more than 1,000 acres, stretching over the mountainous sections around Haskell and toward Pompton Lakes. It normally employs between 600 and 800 men, but ever since the European war started it has been running continually with 1,800 men. They work in eight hour shifts, turning out between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of powder a day. The explosion will not interfere with the work at the plant.

Edwin F. Bowers, M.D., in the Sunday Magazine, describes the wonderful results attending the use of a new drug in the cure of Pyorrhea Alveolaris known as Rigg's disease of the gums. "This drug," he tells us, "is Emetine hydrochlorid, an alkaloid derived from that old-fashioned remedy, ipecac; familiar friend of those departed days when not to have had croup, mumps, or whooping cough was to invite social ostracism. Our knowledge of Lady Emetine's action as an amoebicide (a killer of amoebas) is based upon the work done some years ago in Manila, P.I., by Dr. E. B. Vedder [Capt., Med. Corps], of the U.S. Army. Dr. Vedder found that emetine was practically a specific for that form of dysentery which is also produced by an amoeba, as like the entamoeba buccalis as are two peas—when they are alike. He successfully treated hundreds of cases, and his methods have now for some time been in use throughout the tropical world."



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